

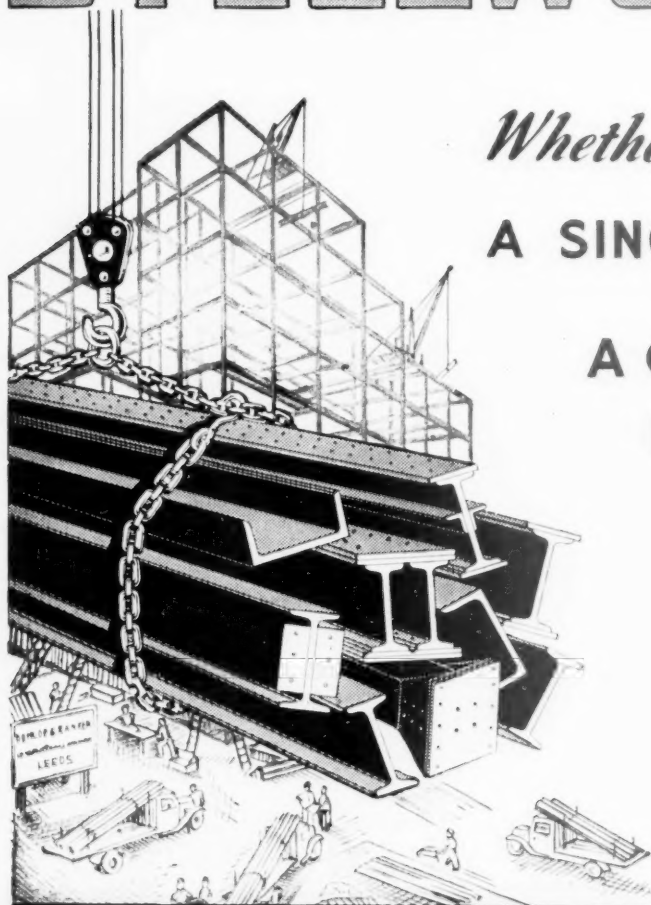
THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

- SOME RECENT HOUSING FOR
THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

NOVEMBER 20, 1952 · VOL. 202 · NO. 4379 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

STEELWORK



Whether you want

**A SINGLE JOIST
OR
A COMPLETE
BUILDING**

Try

D & R

**STEELWORK
SERVICE**

DUNLOP & RANKEN

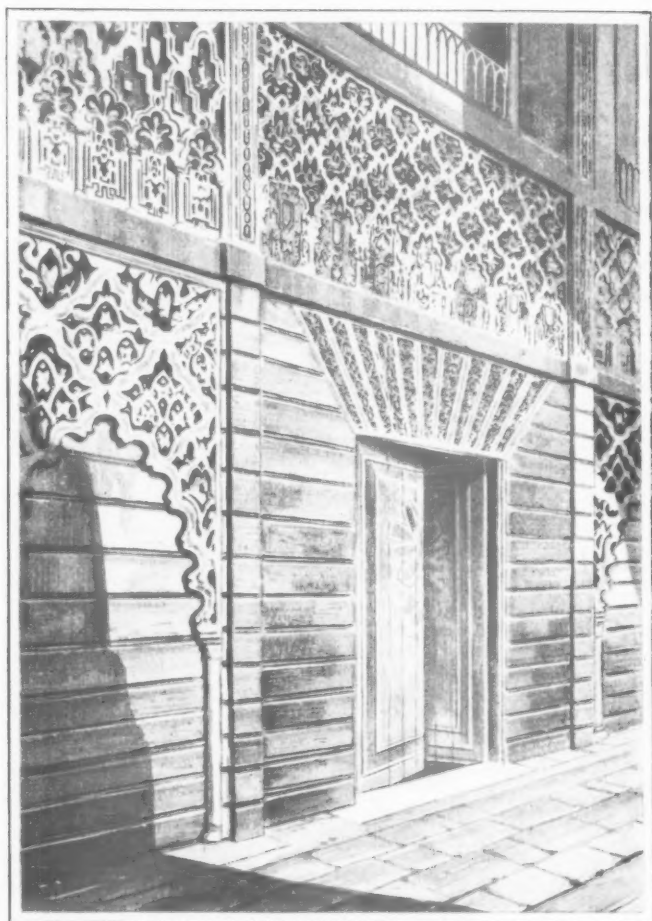
**CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS
IRON & STEEL STOCKHOLDERS**

LTD

TELEPHONE
27301 (20 LINES)

LEEDS

TELEGRAMS
"SECTIONS LEEDS"



Walls - Old and New



THE ALCAZAR, with its outer "wall of lace", survives as the chief relic of Arab dominion in Spain, and shows the richness of design and colour introduced by Moorish influence. The involved geometric pattern which covers the wall gives it the delicate lace-like appearance to which it owes its name.

The great architects of the past have left enduring monuments to their skilful choice of materials to meet the

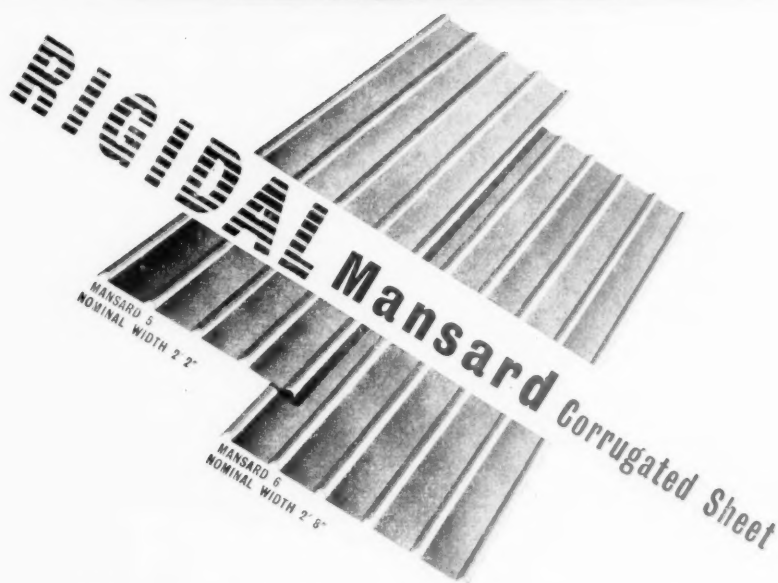
demands of those days . . .

Today, the architects who have inherited such great traditions must also specify materials of durability; but with additional qualities such as the flexibility of planning now demanded everywhere. Fortunately, science has given them the best of both worlds—old and new—in Holoplast Movable Walls, which are now to be found in up-to-date buildings all over the world.

HOLOPLAST

Manufactured by: HOLOPLAST LTD • Sales Office: 116 Victoria Street • London S.W.1 • Telephone: VICTORIA 9354/7 & 9981

Head Office and Works: New Hythe, Near Maidstone, Kent



**AVAILABLE IN THREE GAUGES — 20, 22 & 24 SWG.
LENGTHS UP TO 12' IN STEPS OF 6"**

"RIGIDAL" MANSARD is a general purpose cladding sheet. Stiffened by half-round flutes at 6" centres, it is of attractive appearance and possesses great durability. With a low first cost and a surface that requires no decoration or protective coating "RIGIDAL" MANSARD is particularly suitable for the siding of small industrial buildings, garages and all types of portable buildings. It may also be used as a roofing material providing the limitation of a one corrugation side-lap is acceptable. When used as roofing the accompanying table of maximum recommended design loads should be applied.

Maximum recommended design loads (lb./sq. ft.)

PURLIN SPACING	20 SWG	22 SWG	24 SWG
5' 0"	52	48	39
3' 6"	39	33	23
4' 0"	30	26	22
4' 6"	24	21	—
5' 0"	20	—	—

The above recommendations are based on a maximum wind speed of 40 m.p.h. and are given as a guide only. It is the user's responsibility to consult the relevant British Standard Specification for the design of the building.

British Aluminium

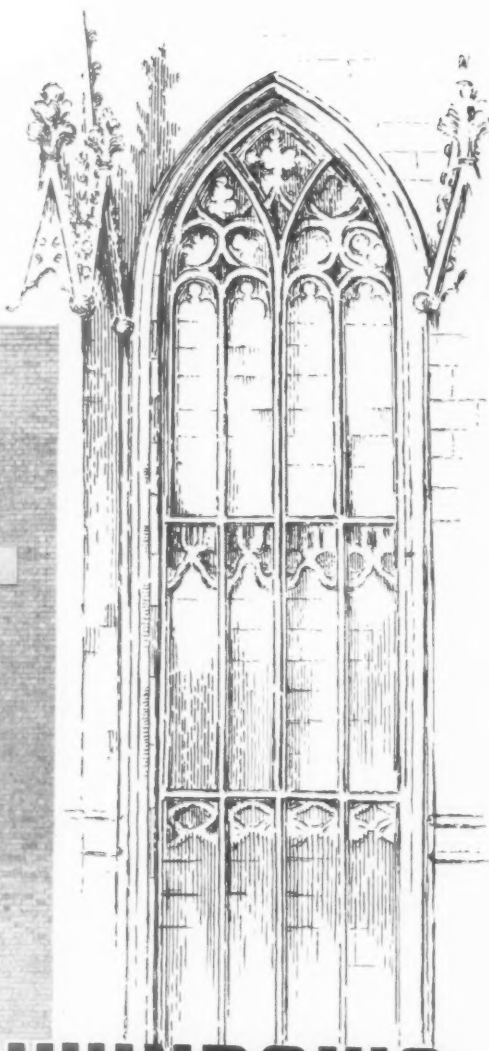
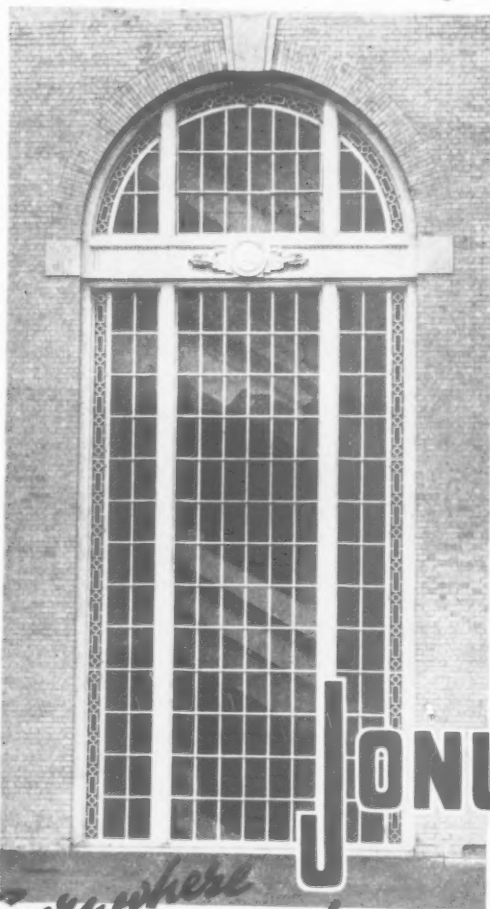


THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO. LTD. NORFOLK HOUSE ST. JAMES'S SQUARE LONDON SW1

Windows of yesterday

Our example is based on a south transept window of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol. The window below exemplifies a typical 'purpose made' JONWINDOW production, supplied for the Swansea Guildhall.

In 1952 Jonwindows have been supplied to The Building Centre New Premises at 26 Store Street, London, W.1.; and British European Airways Buildings, London Airport.



JONWINDOWS

JOHN WILLIAMS & SONS
(CARDIFF) LTD
EAST MOORS RD CARDIFF

Telephone Cardiff 22501 Telegrams "Metal" Cardiff

LONDON

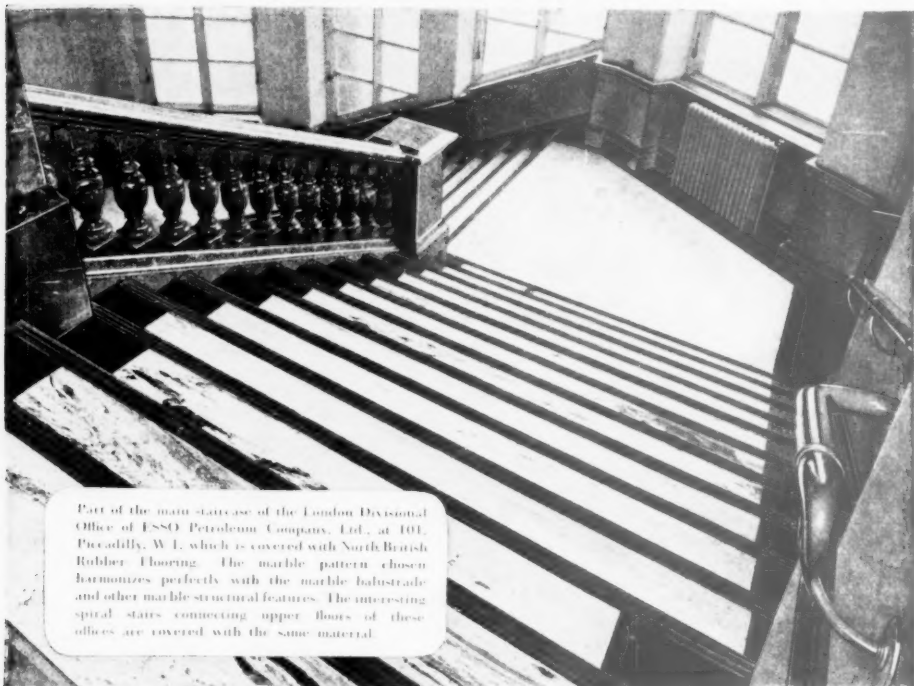
BANK CHAMBERS - FINSBURY PARK N.4
TELEPHONE ARCHWAY 2294
TELEGRAMS DISSOLVING LONDON



*Everywhere
the windows
of TODAY*

ARE GALVANIZED BY THE HOT DIP PROCESS

★ *The stairs had to be non-slip and safe...*



...and to harmonize with handsome marble structural features

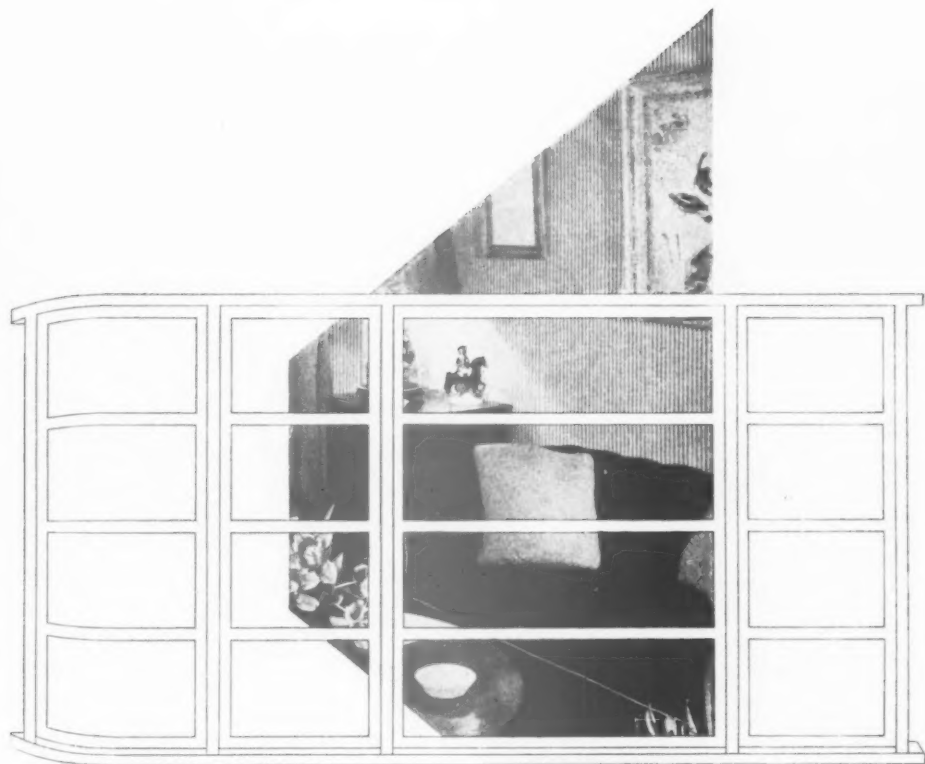
so

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER FLOORING

was specified

In thousands of Britain's largest buildings, our rubber flooring has
been laid. We undertake the laying, if desired.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED — EDINBURGH AND LONDON



We have a very wide range of
window frames and other items of
standard joinery which we can
deliver quickly and on time to any part of
the country. Write to us for full particulars.

Midland Woodworking

Standard Joinery where you want it, when you want it

THE MIDLAND WOODWORKING COMPANY LIMITED · MELTON MOWBRAY
CRO. 16



patent glazing by...

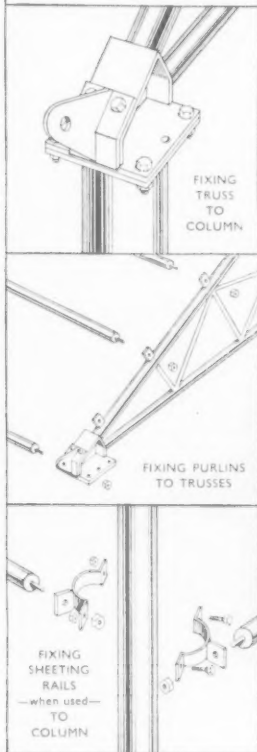


LUXFER LIMITED

WAXLOW ROAD · HARLESDEN · LONDON · N.W.10

Telephone: ELGAR 7292-5 Telegrams: LUXFER, HARLES, LONDON

PRINCIPAL ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS



This is how 'UNIMER' TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION saves building materials



"Economy of Building Materials" Report says:—

A considerable saving in tonnage is effected by welding as opposed to bolting and riveting. Further savings can be obtained by using strip-rolled or tubular members instead of hot-rolled sections.

"As an example, in a 3-bay storage shed 120 ft. wide by 210 ft. long, strip-rolled and tubular designs show savings of the order of 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively over the normal bolted and riveted construction."

The 'Unimer' Building consists of tubular steel trusses, purlins and sheeting rails used in conjunction with tubular steel columns. The 'Unimer' Tubular Construction has been designed to provide the architect and builder with not only a new and economical form of construction, but one with a very versatile range. 'Unimer' Tubular Construction can be used for one storey buildings—Single or Multispan Valley Construction in any multiple of 15' 0" in length.

A comprehensive stock is normally held

Send for illustrated Technical Brochure

As tube is considerably stronger, weight for weight compared with sectional steel, the use of 'Unimer' immediately creates the following highly advantageous conditions.

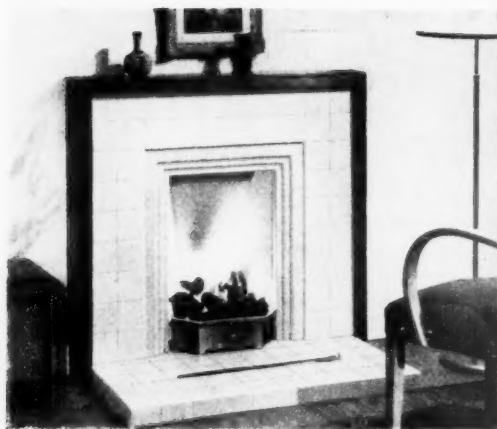
★ The 'Unimer' Building, strong as a traditional sectional steel building, saves steel and money.

★ As the building is lighter—cost of erection is reduced.

★ Load on the foundation is reduced and therefore the cost of site preparation is proportionately reduced.

★ Incorporating continuous and rigid purlins, fixed as an integral part of the roof and forming a continuous tie from gable to gable, allows in most instances the omission of wind-bracing members—yet another saving in cost and materials.





No. 3054 polished or painted wood mantel; tile surround and hearth. Shown with the Heaped Fire, but may be supplied with other fire parts.



No. 3053 suite. The Chevin Boiler Flue Set shown above burns smokeless fuel (all night) and supplies domestic hot water.

TWO typical fireplaces in the Bratt Colbran tradition and eminently suitable for today's low price housing.

Bratt Colbran

See our permanent exhibit at the Building Centre,
Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1.

BRATT COLBRAN LIMITED, 10 MORTIMER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone: MU'Scum 9411



What will happen in 1967?

... A bus service to the moon?

... or, perhaps, merely

atomic power

for all

Britain's needs?

And what of our

present

buildings — our factories, our

blocks of flats, our houses?

One thing is certain — if ARBOLITE and

ARBOMAST was used when the windows

were fitted — those windows will be as perfect

in 1967 as they are in 1952

ARBOLITE METAL CASEMENT PUTTY has excellent keying properties and ensures a tight, tough, waterproof joint adding considerably to the life of metal windows.

ARBOMAST B.1 BEDDING MASTIC is equally suitable for bedding frames into brick or wood surrounds, or for completely filling the interstices when composite units are used.

ARBOLITE AND ARBOMAST B.1

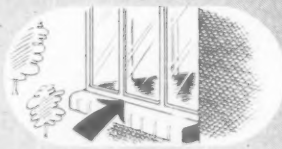
Full descriptive literature on request

ADSHEAD RATCLIFFE & CO LTD BELPER DERBY • Telephone Belper 351-2



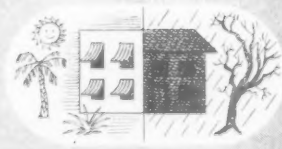
ARBOLITE

For GLAZING metal windows



ARBOMAST B.1

For BEDDING metal windows



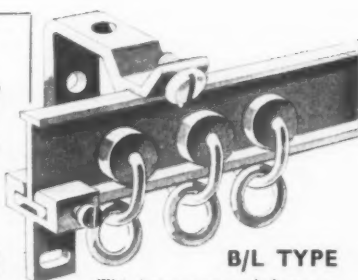
in any climate

Every new building calls for
the specification of

'Rufflette'

CURTAIN RUNWAY SYSTEMS

'Rufflette' Brand Runways, either corded or non-corded, are being increasingly used as landlord's fixtures in many new building schemes. Full details will be supplied on request.

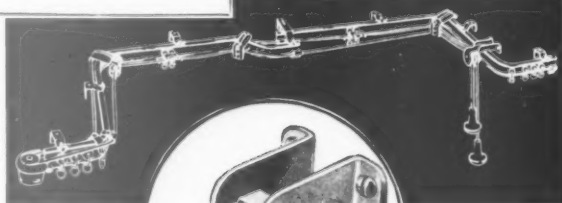


B/L TYPE

This is a strong corded or non-corded 'Rufflette' runway for all general purposes. Also available in plastic.

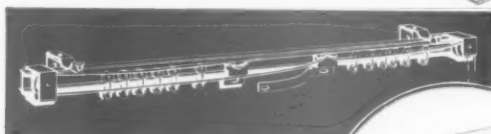
FOR BAY WINDOWS

'Rufflette' Brand Curtain Runways have been developed for every curtain suspension need. Shown on the right is the new cord-controlled 'Rufflette' runway for fitting to bay windows.



FOR STRAIGHT RUNS

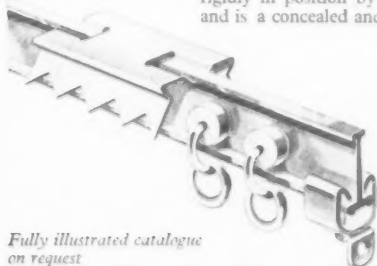
For straight runs, curtains can be effortlessly opened or closed with this 'Rufflette' cord-controlled runway with sliding overlap arm. Brackets are top or face fixing, and are designed to save valuable fitting time and cost on the job.



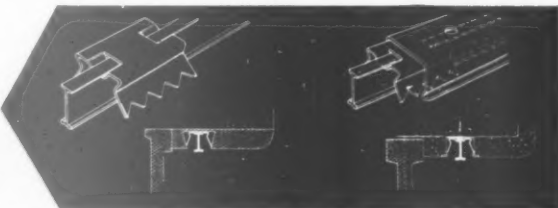
* Note the curved travelling section which enables curtains to be overlapped without cutting rail.

OR AS A BUILT-IN INTEGRAL UNIT

'Rufflette' Brand Recessed Curtain Runway is a permanent and integral part of building construction. It is inexpensive and can be fitted into wood or plastered lintels. The runway is held rigidly in position by a patent spring clip without screws and is a concealed and permanent fitting.



Fully illustrated catalogue
on request



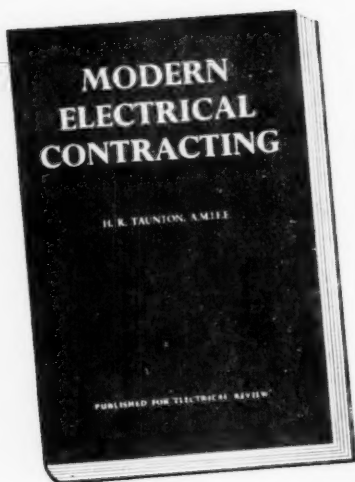
CHOSEN BY THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITIES

LEICESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL
WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEWISHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL
WILLESDEN BOROUGH COUNCIL
FINCHLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL
WOOD GREEN BOROUGH COUNCIL
POPLAR BOROUGH COUNCIL
WIMBLEDON BOROUGH COUNCIL
GREENWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL
STOKE NEWINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
ISLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
HOLBORN BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEYTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
WEST HAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL
SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL
MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
SCHOOLS

WAR OFFICE (MARRIED QUARTERS)
R.A.F. (MARRIED QUARTERS)
POLICE (MARRIED QUARTERS)
HOSPITAL MANAGER'S COMMITTEE

THOMAS FRENCH & SONS LTD., CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER, 15. Also at London, Wythenshawe, and in U.S.A. and Canada



Covers every phase of the Electrical Contracting business

This book tells how to become established in the ever-widening field of electrical contracting and, more important, shows how one can become an efficient contractor with a reputation for good service.

Every aspect of organization is covered, from the first steps in founding or taking over a business to its successful operation.

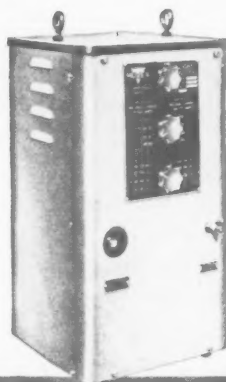
This book does not deal with technicalities of electrical installation work. "Modern Electrical Contracting" deals with the commercial side of a contracting business; its organization, economics, staff, premises, equipment, stores, stock, accounting, advertising and daily routine. Its value to the ambitious newcomer in the field needs no emphasis, but every established contractor would also do well to study it.

MODERN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 176pp. 10s 6d net BY POST 10s 11d

From all booksellers or from The Publishing Dept.
DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.1

MUREX 175 AMP TRANSFORMER WELDING SET



wide current range

low input

32 current settings

simple operation

compact design

THE Murex 175 amp transformer has been specially developed to meet the demand for a low input equipment of the highest quality giving a wide current range for arc welding in the light engineering industry, in garages and on farms. The set has an output of 10.5 kVA, and its combination of switches gives 32 settings between 15 and 175 amps. It operates on 200, 230 V or 400-460 V 50 cycle supplies and has Class B insulation. The equipment is very simple to operate and is small and compact.

Please write for full details.

MUREX

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT & ELECTRODES

MUREX WELDING PROCESSES LTD.—WALTHAM CROSS—HERTS
Telephone: Waltham Cross 3636

E 18



BEET SUGAR FACTORY, CANTLEY

Elevated Roadway and Silos

Consulting Engineer: W. C. Andrews, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I. Struct.E.

In addition to the one featured above, several of the installations at The British Sugar Corporation's Cantley works are founded on FRANKIPILES.

**The Franki Compressed Pile Company Limited
(FRANKIPILE)**

39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Phones : ABBey 6006 - 9

Grams : Frankipile, Sowest, London

And in Australia, British West Indies, New Zealand & South Africa

BRONZE FOUNTAIN GROUP erected in the QUEEN'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK



Sculptor
W. McMillan, Esq., R.A.
for the
CONSTANCE FUND

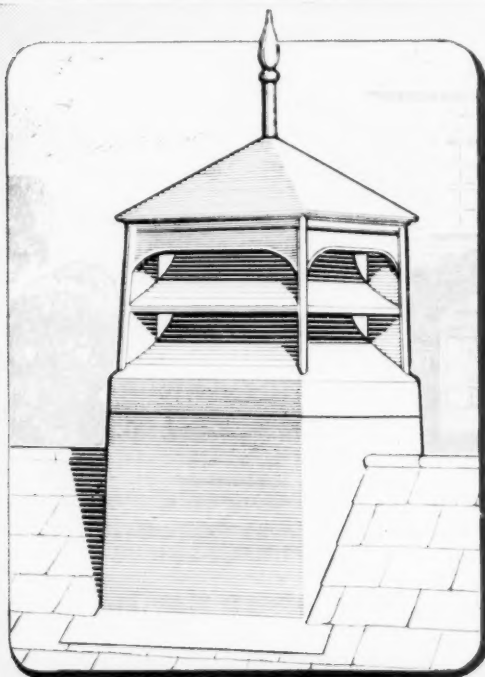
THE MARTYN-MAPLE ORGANISATION

Specialists in BRONZE CASTING

This attractive Bronze Fountain Group was cast in the foundry of our subsidiary company H. H. MARTYN & CO. LTD., Summingend Works, Cheltenham, from the full size plaster models by W. McMillan, Esq., R.A., finished in Statuary Bronze, to the order of the Constance Fund, and erected in the Queen's Gardens, Regent's Park, London.

MAPLE

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT
MAPLE & CO. LTD., TOTTENHAM COURT RD.,
LONDON, W.1
PARIS BUENOS AIRES



**TO THE ARCHITECT-
SURVEYOR AND BUILDER**

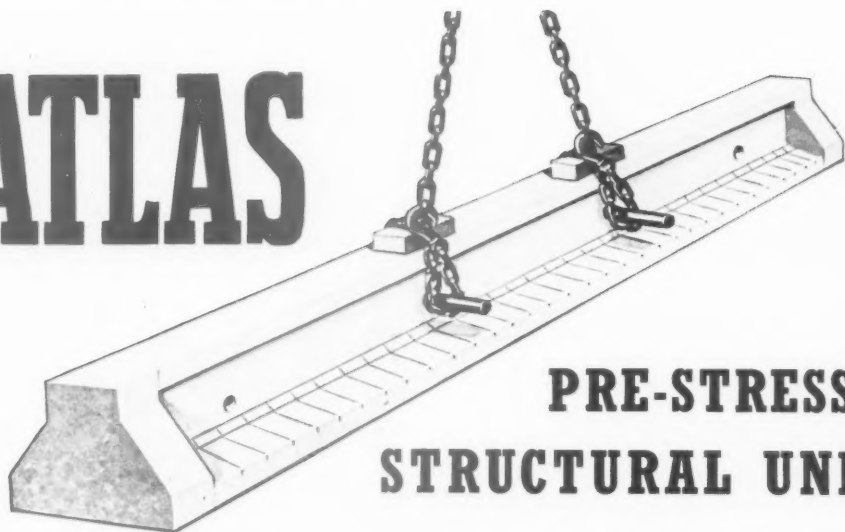
**Yours the problem-
Harveys the answer!**

Whenever the question of "where-to-get" Ventilators arises—remember Harveys. For Harveys make the long-established "Harco" self-acting ventilator that ensures effective draught-free ventilation for any type of building—Hospital, School, Garage, Workshop, Hostel, etc. Our illustration shows "Harco" Ventilator No. 68, but this is only one of a very wide range of patterns and sizes. Get all your supplies from your local Builders' Merchant. For full particulars write for Catalogue A481.

Harvey

**G.A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd.
Woolwich Rd. London, S.E.7**

ATLAS



PRE-STRESSED STRUCTURAL UNITS

used by

BRITISH RAILWAYS

IN NEW NORTHERN ELECTRIFICATION

The recent British Railways Manchester-Sheffield-Wath Electrification involved the reconstruction on Arch Over-bridge in order to provide additional headroom for Electric equipment.

ATLAS Pre-stressed Concrete Structural Units were employed for much of the work on this contract.

ATLAS STONE COMPANY LTD. will be pleased to send further information to interested Engineers, Surveyors, etc.



These photographs (by courtesy of British Railways) show the bridges at Gorton and Hyde in process of 'decking' with ATLAS Pre-stressed Concrete Structural Units.

ATLAS STONE COMPANY

Limited

ARTILLERY HOUSE · ARTILLERY ROW · LONDON · S.W.1

Telephones: Abbey 3081 and 3082

Other ATLAS products include:

PRE-STRESSED RAILWAY SLEEPERS · ARCHITECTURAL STONE · BUILDING BLOCKS · ROOF UNITS

CASTEX

REEDED Hardboard

**NEEDS NO COVER STRIPS
FOR BUTT JOINTING.**

MADE FROM CHESTNUT HARDWOOD
FIBRES IN THE STANDARD SIZE 9' 8"
4' 0" ; THICKNESS $\frac{1}{2}$ " FULL.

HARD SURFACE SUITABLE FOR CLEAR
POLISHING AS WELL AS BRUSH AND
SPRAY FINISHES. ALSO AVAILABLE IN
NARROW REEDS, FLUTED AND CHECK
PATTERN.

INTERIOR AND WATER RESISTANT GRADES.
DISTRIBUTORS IN MOST LEADING COUNTIES
IN THE BRITISH ISLES. FULL DETAILS CAN
BE OBTAINED FROM :—

J. EIDELMAN

(WALLBOARD DEPARTMENT),

28 BISHOPSGATE • LONDON • E.C.2

Telephone: LONDON Wall 6656



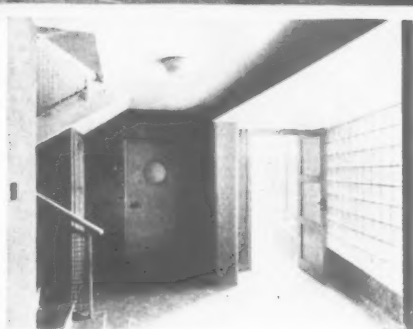
Width of Broad Reed one inch

Wastes from sanitary equipment

Those referred to on pages 87 & 88 (para 214-215) of **BUILDING BULLETIN 8** dealing with Wokingham Secondary Modern School* were designed and supplied by

**ECONA
MODERN PRODUCTS LTD.,
of Birmingham 11.**

*Designed for the Berkshire County Council by the Development Group of the Ministry of Education



Flats for the
METROPOLITAN
POLICE. *St Giles Rd,
Camberwell, S.E. 5*

Architects:

Leathart, Son & Tingay, F/A/R.I.B.A.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

RICE & SON
LIMITED

15, Stockwell Road, London, S.W. 9

AND AT

BRIGHTON · MARGATE · SOUTHAMPTON

METROPOLITAN POLICE FLATS

CAMBERWELL, S.E.5

ILLUSTRATED IN THIS ISSUE

ARCHITECTS: LEATHART, SON & TINGAY F.A.I.A.I.B.A.

RECONSTRUCTED
STONWORK
EXECUTED THROUGHOUT

BY

**MALCOLM
MACLEOD
& CO. LTD.**

CAST STONE MANUFACTURERS
AND
GRANOLITHIC PAVING CONTRACTORS
GLEN ROAD · LONDON · E.17

TELEPHONE: KEYSTONE 43145

WADCRETE LTD.

THE BUILDING MATERIAL
DISTRIBUTORS

**STAFFORD ROAD
CROYDON**

CRO 2712 (6 lines)

SUPPLIERS OF CEMENT, DRAIN GOODS,
LIME, etc. to the POLICE HOUSES

ROOF TILING · WALL TILING
CONTRACTORS

PRECAST CONCRETE
ARTIFICIAL STONE
MANUFACTURERS

MAKERS OF **MYKO** SOUNDPROOF
FLOORS AND ROOFS

GROVE PARK FLATS CAMBERWELL

Architect: J. Innes Elliott, B.Arch.

PRE-CAST FLOORING

- Manufactured on site to the design of the Structural Engineers, Messrs. Deane & Mason, Victoria St., S.W.1
- Transport eliminated.
- Low cost.
- Light weight.

**ARUP & ARUP
LTD**

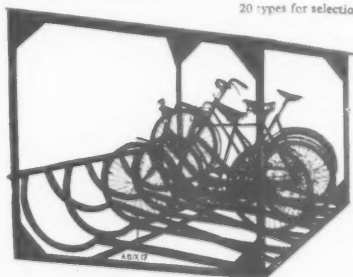
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS
LONDON, W.1

Gerrard 2708

ABIX The Home of the British Cycle

Whenever a number of cycles are assembled for any length of time there immediately arises the problem of the most efficient and economical method of storage. Conditions and requirements differ widely but among the ABIX range of cycle stands there is one to suit your individual needs. All Cycle Stands stove enamelled green for durability.

20 types for selection



The illustration shows our type J stand. Cycles do not have to be lifted, so this stand is eminently suitable for women or children.

Illustrated Catalogue on request

ABIX (METAL INDUSTRIES) LTD

FACTORY EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS
TAYBRIDGE WORKS, TAYBRIDGE ROAD,
BATTERSEA, S.W.11

Phone - BAT 8666/7. Grams - ABIX-BATT-LONDON



ASHLEY BRANDON

(KENSINGTON) LTD.

MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS MERCHANTS

SPECIALISTS IN THE SUPPLY OF HIGH QUALITY
SANITARY MATERIALS, AS SUPPLIED TO GROVE PARK,
SHENLEY ROAD, LAUSANNE ROAD, AND OTHER
METROPOLITAN POLICE BUILDING PROJECTS

Telegrams :
ALLGUDS,
HAMMER, LONDON

Cables :
ALLGUDS, LONDON

151 NORTH END ROAD, LONDON, W.14

Telephone :
FULHAM
6 7 6 9
and
9 4 8

COMPLETE PLASTER

Specifications for
ARCHITECTS



"Murite"
REGD. TRADE MARK
GYPSUM PLASTER



WRITE FOR YOUR COPY TO:

CAFFERATA & CO. LTD.
NEWARK • NOTTS. TELE : NEWARK 2060



You cannot afford to wash your hands of water treatment problems

Which would you rather have — cheap and effective water treatment or high maintenance costs? — it is as simple as that. In any hard water district hot water circuits, calorifiers and cooling systems will soon become scaled unless the water is treated. A few parts of Calgon or Micromet* per million parts of water will effectively prevent the formation of scale and avoid the heavy maintenance costs which result. Calgon and Micromet are very easily introduced into the water system. Ask for full technical details about Threshold Treatment — effective not only as a preventative of scale formation, but also against corrosion or tuberculation of iron water mains in corrosive soft water areas.

** Micromet is a slow-dissolving form of Calgon for the smaller installations.*

It costs nothing
to consult
Albright & Wilson
about
**Threshold
Treatment**
with
CALGON



ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD • 49 PARK LANE, W.1 • TELEPHONE GROSVENOR 1311

154/125

New parts of the English scene...

The new L.C.C. developments on the outer fringe of London, the New Towns and the housing estates of other large Cities beyond their own borders, all form part of the new and changing English

scene. And all make heavy demands on Marley for the supply and fixing of Roof Tiles. The Marley dual guarantee is an important factor in this widespread preference for Marley tiles and tiling.



"Not for an age—but for all time"

The Marley Tile Company Ltd., London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. Stearns 2254

Scotland: Bishopbriggs 1694

Wales: Penarth 176

Northern Ireland: Belfast 24417

Eire: Dublin 31794

MARLEY

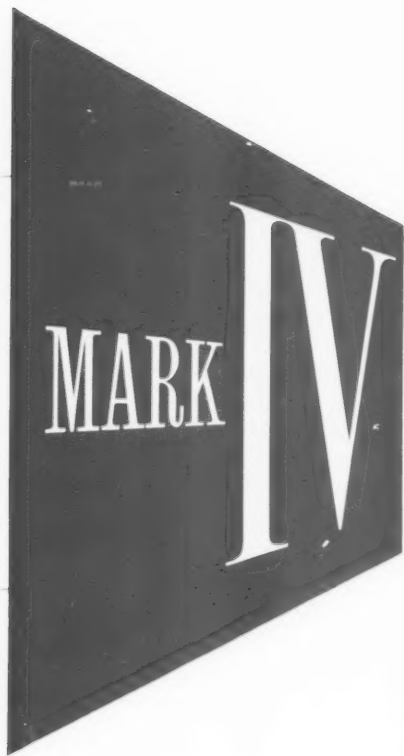
THE MARLEY TILE COMPANY GUARANTEES

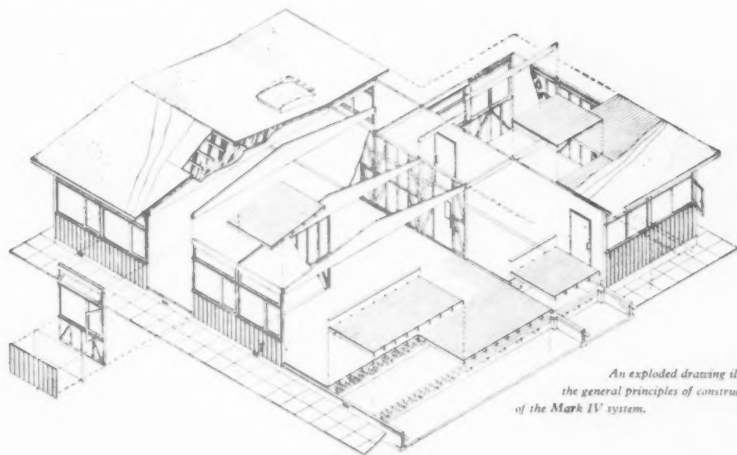
1. That Marley Tiles will not laminate or decay for 50 years.
2. Free maintenance of roof tiling fixed by Marley craftsmen for ten years.



*L.C.C. Estate, Sheerwater, Woking
Director of Housing and Estates: Mr. Cyril H. Walker, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E.*

Medway School
Buildings

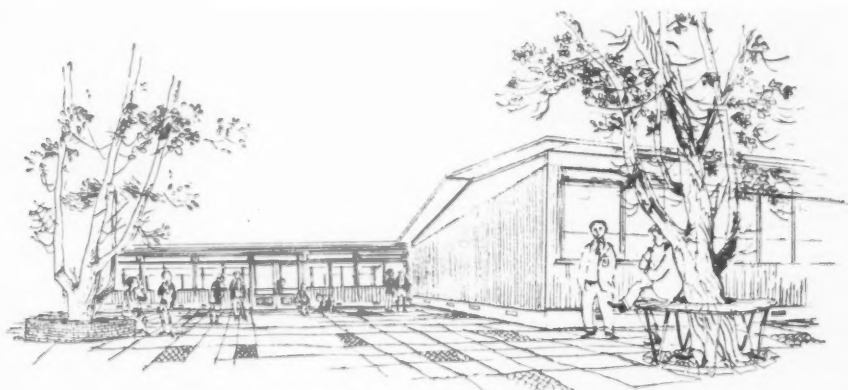




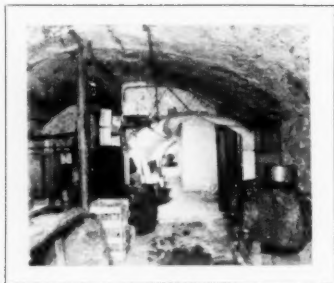
An exploded drawing illustrating the general principles of construction of the Mark IV system.

Development Experience gained during post-war years in the design and construction of Medway School Buildings has led to the development of an improved system of permanent school construction. The Medway Mark IV design is announced in the knowledge that it will provide modern, attractive and efficient permanent schools at a cost appreciably lower than is possible by any other building method. **Design** The system is based on the use of wall, floor, roof and partition units prefabricated from imported softwood. Most attractive windows have been designed and curved 'Perspex' roof lights open to provide cross ventilation. There are flat roof areas as well as low pitched roofs carried on plywood boxed beams. The

Mark IV system is extremely flexible and offers almost unlimited scope in planning to suit individual sites and particular requirements. **Economy** Despite the flexibility of the system and the improved standard of finish, the cost of a school building under the Mark IV system is much lower than other methods of permanent construction. The low cost has been achieved entirely by advanced designs and a better technique resulting in improved production methods and appreciably lower site-work expenditure. **Service** The Medway technical staff are freely available for consultation with Local Education Authorities during planning. Supply and erection of shell buildings can be undertaken anywhere in the United Kingdom.

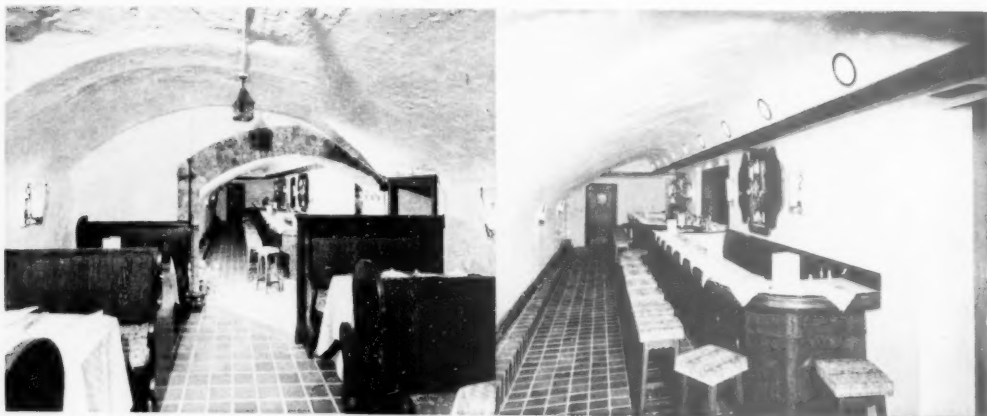


MEDWAY BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES LIMITED
PHOENIX WHARF ROCHESTER KENT Telephone Strood 7521
LONDON OFFICE: 157 VICTORIA STREET S.W.1 Tel. VICTORIA 7611



The original restaurant before reconstruction.

Underground movement



Herts Restaurant, Bristol Order-Bar and Bottles, by courtesy of Herts Restaurant, Ltd., Bristol. Architects: Mr. J. C. C. and Partners, 1, Ld., R.A.I.B.A.

In this exceptionally interesting reconstruction there are several noteworthy features. The 50ft Columbian Pine counter, with laminated plastic top, has a U-shaped centre service recess and tiled footrest. The whole of the backfittings and alcove seating are in stained and waxed Pine, with wall-fixing tables. If you have space in licensed premises that is not being used efficiently, get in touch with G & C for advice on any aspect of design, fittings and decoration.



BRITAIN'S BIGGEST BAR FITTERS

Making up the Best British Licensed Premises

- Head Office: Dulux Woods, Cokeshill Street, Birmingham, 4.
- London Office: 100-114 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.
- Branches: Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Exeter, Gloucester, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Glasgow, Edinburgh.

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

November 20, 1952

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid: U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00

Published by ILIFFE & SONS LTD., DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.1
Telephone: WATERLOO 3333 (60 lines). Telegrams: "ARCHITONIA, SEDIST, LONDON."

Branch Offices: Coventry: 8-10 Corporation Street; Birmingham: King Edward House, New Street;
Manchester: 260 Deansgate, Tel. Blackfriars 4412 (3 lines), Deansgate 3595 (2 lines); Glasgow: 26B Renfield Street.

MORE ON PRICE-FIXING

THE London Builders' Conference, as a result of the adjournment debate in the House of Commons to which we referred on this page last week, has suspended completely the operation of the "fair-price scheme, wherever discriminating action is not being continued against members of the Conference." This decision was announced in a letter over the name of the Chairman of the Conference; what exactly the last phrase which we have quoted from this letter means would seem to be uncertain. If it is an attempt to get the certificate or declaration which builders are often required to sign, at the request of the R.I.B.A., withdrawn, it is likely to be ineffective as policy; if it means something else then the meaning is not very clear.

One or two phrases in the statement made by the Minister of Works, Mr. Eccles, in the course of the adjournment debate are not very sequential. We have now the complete text of his statement before us and in saying the Ministry of Works "has taken some steps already," he referred to and gave the full text of the certificate or declaration which builders are asked to sign by the Ministry when submitting their tenders. This text is exactly that of the declaration published for similar use in 1939 by the R.I.B.A., and which is still so used by their members, also as "a measure of protection," as the Minister called it. But, said the Minister later in his statement, "the R.I.B.A. have endorsed the use of that certificate"; is it not somewhat the cart before the proverbial horse and should not the statement have been "the Ministry have endorsed the action of the R.I.B.A."?

As we pointed out last week, in spite of the Minister's expressed opinion that "the lead should come from the profession . . . It should come from the R.I.B.A." the lead was given and the warning was put up by the profession some thirteen years

ago. In addition to this it may be worth recording, for the sake of completeness, a fact which, indeed, Mr. Eccles duly acknowledged, that the matter was raised in the Commons by a question put to the President of the Board of Trade, over three weeks before Mr. Eccles made his adjournment statement and that that question was put by an *architect*—Mr. Alfred Bossom. The reply, on that occasion, was "the President of the Board of Trade would bear the matter in mind." The R.I.B.A. have borne this tendency in the Building Industry in mind for many years, assisted by the Chartered Surveyors and other professional bodies; if it has not been able to stop it, it is because, in the nature of things, professional bodies may watch and warn but they have not the power to stop abuses. That power lies with the Government, which, as Mr. Eccles said must "protect the taxpayer whose money is involved when we place contracts . . . the national interest demands that we do so." All architects and their clients are, we suppose, taxpayers.

This question of artificial sustaining of prices, by whatever means it is practised, is a danger both to free competition and to the sensible planning of development through building; as such it becomes a national issue. A report has just been made by the Monopolies Commission on the subject of the match industry, including match-making machinery and alleged price-fixing in the tyre industry is now before the Commission for an opinion. To investigate questions such as these requires time and the weighing of strictly factual evidence and the knowledge that the latter is not being withheld for any reason.

A large part of most building contracts is now subject to sub-letting and to specialist contracting; the main contractor becomes a site-organizer of many sub-contracts. There is a strong suspicion

among architects and surveyors that price-fixing and other allied restrictive practices are the subjects of control by various means in the field of building materials and components, especially where these are supplied and erected or used by sub-contractors. If there is any way of producing evidence to support or prove wrong these suspicions the insistence on finding it should be made by the Government whose various departments, concerned with building and the maintenance of buildings, spend so much of the taxpayers' money. The builders are not violently concerned with any saving that may be effected by increased freedom of competition in these fields, if only because they are paid an overall profit item on all sub-contracts. The difficulties for the profession in taking action are similar to those found with the building industry generally and with the Builders' Conference, which we have already remarked upon above.

Reassurance in this matter of price-controls could well come from the specialist associations which have so much contact with the companies

and combines of companies forming the mass of their membership; but, like any pronouncement of the Monopolies Commission, it must be supported by evidence acceptable to all those who may be affected, especially those who act for clients and the clients who find the money.

The prices of materials may very well be the factor which by being reduced in a free market will assist in offsetting the sliding-scale increase in wages due for next year. Any internal control of prices by interested suppliers or users will not induce the operatives to speed up production in consequence of a rise in wages or the extension of bonuses as incentives. Many have pressed for all central controls to be removed, let us see to it that other sorts of controls do not take or remain in their place.

The cost of building must be brought down, not by getting ourselves more and more giddy by chasing prices around vicious circles, but by greater co-operation and frankness throughout what is, after all, a very disjointed and not too efficient industry.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

This ceremony had been twice postponed because of the illness of Mr. Grey Wornum, and we were all particularly happy that he was sufficiently recovered to be able to attend at the R.I.B.A. last week. The very warm welcome which Mr. Wornum received when, in a wheeled chair, he entered the hall was only a small measure of the sympathy which we all felt for him in his long and painful illness, and the affection which we all have for this outstanding architect and charming person. Tributes to Mr. Wornum and his work were paid by Mr. Edward Maufe, Mr. Austen Hall, Mr. John Gloag, Mr. Christian Barman and Mr. Graham Henderson. Mr. Wornum's chair was then placed on a special platform below the rostrum and two Royal Gold Medallists, Mr. Edward Maufe and Dr. Holden acted as supporters for the presentation. Mr. Graham Henderson presented the medal because it was during his term of office as P.R.I.B.A. that the award was made to Mr. Grey Wornum. Mr. Howard Robertson assisted Mr. Henderson. Mrs. Wornum, who was sitting in the front row, was the first to congratulate her husband.

Generally speaking the tributes paid to Mr. Wornum were just and correct but I thought that some of the remarks did him less than justice. Two or three speakers described Grey Wornum as if he were a traditionalist of the deepest hue. So much so that the speakers thought themselves justified in having a tilt at the moderns and the modern schools of architecture. Mr. Wornum is a scholar whose own individual style of architecture takes full notice of tradition while preserving a healthy independence of its own. I have never heard him jibe at modern architecture, he is too great a man. Like all real architects he knows that there is some good to be found

in all ages. Further proof of Mr. Wornum's interest in contemporary architecture, if any proof is needed, is in his work for the A.A. culminating in his presidency in 1929, and his continued interest in all its goings on right up to his departure for America.

In a spirited and most entertaining speech Mr. Wornum left no doubt in anyone's mind that with Mr. Howard Robertson he is one of the architecturally young. While likening the proceedings to attending one's own funeral he reviewed the exciting architectural years between the wars. Such optimistic and cheerful words coming from one who has suffered recently so much acted as a rare tonic to his audience. Mr. Wornum treated the praises showered on him with charming modesty by saying that they were like Eau de Cologne, they had a lovely smell but should not be taken internally. He pointed out that many of the bright young men of his day were now like himself in Bannister Fletcher and therefore in the words of his young architect son, done for. And he added that genius in architecture was to be found in the young and not in those over fifty.

To the tributes of the members Mr. Spragg added those of the R.I.B.A. staff and the meeting closed amid prolonged applause with friends crowding round Mr. Wornum to congratulate him personally.

DIPLOMA DAY AT LEICESTER

What used to be the Leicester School of Architecture and Building is now divided into the Departments of Architecture and Building of the College of Art, or is it Technology? I attended the Diploma Day ceremony of the Department of Architecture which was held in the main hall of the College of Art (and/or Technology?). Mr. Frank Chippindale, shortly to be translated to Shef-

field, gave his last annual report of the work of his department. It was the report of a successful stewardship for under his care the School, as he preferred to call it, had risen from twelve students doing a three-year certificate course to a hundred doing a five-year diploma course. Of those who gained diplomas and left the school at the end of last year, one had returned to India and one to Pakistan, two were doing national service, eight had gone into private offices and seven into the offices of official architects. This year out of a slightly larger total of twenty-three, three were doing national service, seventeen had gone into private offices and only three into official offices. Mr. Chippindale pointed out that the ratio of Leicester City students to outside students was one to five and regretted that so few came from the city. All his diploma students had found jobs and perhaps this was partly due to the firm policy of re-direction of those found conscientious in the early years and annual vetting of students in the school, thus making quite sure that those who finished the course were fully suited as well as trained to be architects. The school was first recognized by the R.I.B.A. for its certificate course which gives exemption from the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination in 1927, the Diploma Course was instituted in 1948 and recognized in 1948.

After presenting the Diplomas Sir Hugh Casson addressed the students. He reminded them of the tradition of good design which existed in Leicester as the result of the work of a few devoted workers, and of the city improvements which had been brought about by their efforts. He said that the Festival of Britain had helped to keep the tradition alive and the Coronation would provide another opportunity for continuing to do so. Mugs for the children and a few flags and cardboard crowns were the usual local authority contribution to a coronation but he hoped that in Leicester the job would not be left to the already overworked City Engineer, but that local talent would be used and the ideas of students at least considered.

Sir Hugh then went on to "give advice to the young" by drawing their attention to seven points, "not lamps but guttering candles," to success in architecture. Success, he said, was not a matter of subscribing to the right magazine nor of choosing a pen nib like Gordon Cullen's; there was no short cut. His points were: keep your eyes open and avoid second-hand impressions; cultivate a sense of history; distinguish between plagiarism and quotation in architecture; do not be afraid to like what you like, but find out why you like it; beware of the pursuit of novelty; study the fine arts; and do not under estimate the importance in design of impulse and intuition.

Sir Hugh was thanked by the Chairman of the Leicester Town Planning Committee who quoted from Lethaby. I wondered how many such chairmen could have done so. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Anthony E. Herbert, president of the Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects. Examples of the work of the diploma students taken from each year of their course were on view. Some of the work was of a very high standard. The exhibition included some furniture among which was an improved deck chair made in one day and a travelling reading lamp made to fold up for use in the type of hotel which still has no bedside lamp. Both these articles were the work of a shy young man called Allen who disappeared before I had a chance to question him.

THE A.B.S. BALL

I have bought my tickets and made up my party, have you? Let the A.B.S. Ball be your own personal Christmas treat to yourself and your wife this year. If you have no wife what better chance is there for introducing your intended to the glamour of Architectural Society, dressed in its best at the Dorchester on December 10? Quite apart from the good you will be doing yourself you will be helping the architects' own charity. Can you be sure that you will never have to call upon the A.B.S. for help? Can your dependants? Even if you already support the Society, and I trust that you do, you should attend the Ball for it is one of the occasions of the architectural year and if well attended is one of the Society's notable sources of income. Come on, then, there is not a moment to lose. Order your tickets now, make up your party, send your dress shirt to the laundry, prepare for a gay evening, help the A.B.S. and put me right with Miss Solly.

SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS AT THE A.A.

The pattern for the A.A. one-day symposium is now established. The third and latest, on Secondary Modern Schools, was held last week and was attended by a capacity audience of just under 100 members. The programme was divided into two sessions. General education requirements were dealt with in the morning and Planning and Construction in the afternoon. To give more time for discussion, papers were distributed in advance and were not read. Opening speakers were chosen and the authors of the papers were there to answer questions, the rest of the time was devoted to open discussion. The morning speakers were mainly educationalists and doctors. Private and official architects spoke in the afternoon. The symposium was open only to members of the A.A. but the report of the proceedings, which will be ready in about two weeks, will be available to everyone at the following rates. Those attending the Symposium will (probably) receive a free copy, members of the A.A. 5s, and non-members 10s 6d. Write to the Secretary, 36, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE

Now that the Temple Church is no more the round church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Cambridge is even more important to anyone concerned with the study of the history of architecture. This important monument is in dire need of funds for urgent roof and other repairs. Contributions will be most gratefully received by the vicar, the Rev. P. H. Potter, 19, Fendon Road, Cambridge.

GARDEZ LOO : CORRECTION

In my tailpiece last week I said that the practice of using lead for soil pipes had been discontinued (I had in mind the cost of material). The Lead Technical Information Bureau now tells me that since the price has come down, lead should be regarded as competitive with other materials and is eminently suitable for waste and soil pipes.

DUDOK AT THE BUILDING CENTRE

I hear that there is to be a small show of photographs and drawings of the work of Dudok at the Building Centre. The exhibition opens on Monday, 24th.

ABNER



KENYA NATIONAL THEATRE

The theatre, which was opened by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, on November 6, forms the first part of the Kenya Cultural Centre. When local funds have been raised, another building will be erected to provide offices for the various affiliated societies; premises for the East Africa Conservatoire of Music; a reference library and art gallery to complete the scheme. The architect for the national theatre is Mrs. Eugenie Hughes, M.B.E., A.A.D.I., F.R.I.B.A.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Liverpool Architectural Society Annual Dinner

For the first time since the war the Liverpool Architectural Society returned to the Bluecoat Chambers for the Annual Dinner on Friday, November 14. As the President of the Society, Mr. Ormerod, announced the Society is now in its 105th session. The Bluecoat Chambers, one time home of the Architectural Society, Mr. Ormerod said was one of Liverpool's treasured possessions and a building worthy of support as a centre of the Arts in Liverpool.

A report will appear in next week's issue.

R.I.B.A. Examinations

The Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience was held in London and Edinburgh on the 3rd and 4th November, of the 286 candidates examined, 262 passed and 24 were relegated.

The Model Building Byelaws

The Ministry of Housing & Local Government has just issued *Model Byelaws, Series IV, Buildings*, H.M.S.O. price 2s.

An architectural travelling scholarship value £300 has been awarded by the William Hoffman Wood Trust to Mr. Robert Keith Dewhurst of the City Architects' Office, Bradford.

A.B.T. Diary

"Building Technicians Pocket Diary, 1953" is now available price 5/6 (post free) from the Association of Building Technicians, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. The usual valuable information appears once more in this, the 32nd edition, brought up to date where necessary.

PARTNERSHIP

A partnership has been entered into by Sir Frank Mears, Mr. H. A. Rendel Govan and Mr. Robert J. Naismith.

The name and address of the firm are Sir Frank Mears & Partners, 44, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and the telephone number, Caledonian 7441.

Each partner will continue to give his clients personal attention or may be individually consulted, except that Sir Frank will be abroad for the next few months.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. A. Maxwell Caplin has moved to Maxwell Buildings, 46, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2, tel. Central 4708-09, where he would be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. G. Brooke Taylor, Public Relations Officer, Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation, announces that his telephone number is now Boxmoor 3835-36.

Mr. D. E. Harrington, F.R.I.B.A., announces that he now has his principal office at 61, Froggnal, Hampstead, N.W.3 (tel.: HAMpstead 9988), to which address trade catalogues should be sent, with a branch office at 24, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2 (TRAFalgar 5556), as before.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. V. A. Coates, F.R.I.B.A., B.Arch. Liverpool, M.T.P.I. Planning Officer, Hull, has been appointed County Planning Officer for Lancashire at a salary of £2,500 p.a.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on November 6 of Sir Charles Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments in the Office of Works. He was 84.

RETIREMENT

Mr. C. A. Mackenzie Skues, F.R.I.C.S. announces that he is retiring from practice at the end of this month.

COMING EVENTS

Architectural Association

November 26 at 8 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting. "Architecture—Trade, Profession or Calling?" by Sir Owen Williams, K.B.E., at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Chadwick Public Lecture

November 25 at 2.30 p.m. "The History of the Main Drainage of London" (Bossom Gift Lecture), by J. Rawlinson, Chief Engineer, L.C.C., at The Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Council of Industrial Design

November 21 to 28. An exhibition of students' work at the Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Ecclesiastical Society

November 24 at 7 p.m. Lecture on "Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, 1812-52," by Mrs. P. Stanton, Ph.D. Chairman: John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., at Walcot House, 139, Kennington Road, S.E.11.

Institution of Structural Engineers

November 27 at 5.55 p.m. Joint Meeting with the British Section of La Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France. "An Introduction to Vacuum Concrete," by M. Leviant, at 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

November 28 at 6 p.m. "Tubular Structures," by E. McMinn, at Midland Counties Branch at the James Watt Memorial Institute, Birmingham.

Royal Society of Arts

November 26 at 2.30 p.m. "Raw Materials for Paper," by George F. Underhay, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Director of Bowaters Development & Research, Ltd., at John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

Students' Planning Group

November 27 at 6.30 p.m. "Resource Development in the United States," by E. W. D. Clunies-Ross, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., who has just returned from a study tour of the U.S., at 28, King Street, W.C.2.

Victoria and Albert Museum

November 26 at 6.15 p.m. "Victorian Book Illustration," by Philip James, C.B.E., Director of Art, Arts Council of Great Britain, at Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7.

IN PARLIAMENT

Costs and Productivity

A short adjournment debate on Nov. 13 was used by Mr. C. Fletcher-Cooke to discuss house building costs. He quoted from the third report of the Girdwood Committee covering the period 1949-51, that this was no evidence of improvement in output per man, which was still 20 per cent below pre-war, and argued that there must be something radically wrong with the industry. The only way, in his view, to get rid of restrictive practices which had made productivity in the building industry so poor and kept it low for so long, was to expose house building to the true competition of the market. He asked if the Government had any information they could give about the way costs had been running since 1951. Costs had reached a point at which everybody was finding patience exhausted, and the local authorities were in despair.

Mr. Marples, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, referred to a recent tour he made with the chief architect of the Department, of Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Holland, and said they had come back with some ideas of the layout of estates, roads and sewers and narrow-fronted houses, which would save as much as £50 and even £100 a house if adopted here.

Since 1951 the Government had taken £150 per house off the cost by the introduction of new designs that yet maintained the Dudley standard of room size. He believed productivity had increased in 1952, because the building industry had used more cement and more bricks with a smaller labour force. Practical measures had been taken to increase the production and supply of materials—for example, by putting more labour in the brick-yards. The consumption of materials in the non-housing sector had been reduced through the efforts of a sub-committee on economy of which he was chairman. Another factor leading to increased productivity was that there was now confidence in the industry, which had been told by the Ministry that it was an expanding industry.

In this country non-traditional building meant the erection of a shell by non-traditional methods, but the shell represented only 10 per cent of the cost, so that these methods would not bring housing costs down simply by prefabrication of the shell. What really counted was prefabrication of the "guts" of a house. The Minister had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Bailey, of Bailey bridge fame, to go into the question of efficiency and speed in building the inside of a house. Its terms of reference were to try and get the efficiency and low cost of the mass-produced article without the dull uniformity associated with mass production. It could be done if they used the module as the

basis for the internal requirements of a house. He hoped the committee would report early next year, and said that its report would be published.

More Factories

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the closing stage of the debate on the Address, answered Opposition charges that the Government were attaching declining importance to factory building. These were the facts, said Mr. Butler. Owing to the shortage of steel, new building work for manufacturing industry would turn out less than in 1951 by about 17 per cent. Now that more steel was available the Government were deliberately issuing more licences for factories, and now expected that the work done in 1953 would be nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1951. That, with the general level of industrial investment—which was high—should prove that they meant business in supporting the fine efforts of home manufacturing production. He also stated in the same speech, answering an assertion that development in the steel industry was being held back, that further large expansion had been planned which would bring our steel-making capacity up to a level fully sufficient to meet any demands which could at present be foreseen. (Nov. 11.)

Industrial Certificates

Mr. Thorncroft, President of the Board of Trade, informed Mr. Mikardo that the estimated value of industrial development certificates granted by the Board of Trade for new factory buildings and extensions over 5,000 sq ft fell from £54 million in the first half of 1951 to £28.7 million in the first half of 1952, as the result of a substantial fall in applications. But figures indicating the value of industrial development certificates granted did not measure the value of building licensed or of work started in the periods to which they related. He understood from the Minister of Works that the value of new industrial building licences issued by his Department for the first six months of 1951 was £68 million, compared with £60.7 million in the first half of 1952. (Nov. 13.)

Steel Prospects

Mr. Sandys, Minister of Supply, was questioned about steel supplies and prospects, and said that in the six months March to August this year total supplies from all sources available for home consumption and exports was 8.49 million ingot tons, compared with 8.36 million ingot tons in the corresponding period of 1951. Total supplies in 1952 should be rather above 18 million ingot tons. Although this was about one million tons above the rate in 1951, it still fell short of present requirements. By October 31 about 600,000 tons of steel, pig iron and scrap had arrived in the United King-

dom from America under the Washington Agreement arrangements, and a further 200,000 tons was expected by the end of the year. Home production would certainly not be enough to meet all our needs next year, and some steel would have to be imported. During 1952 we expected to import steel equivalent to two million ingot tons, mainly from Western Europe, North America and Japan. (Nov. 10.)

Builders' Complaints

Complaint was made to the Minister of Works that the shortage of bricks and cement in the north-east of England was disrupting the building programme. Mr. Eccles said that during the past building season the demand for bricks and cement in the north-east had exceeded all forecasts, with the result that here and there building work had been delayed. His officers knew of two local authority housing schemes suffering from a lack of cement, and they were seeing what could be done to help. A number of local authorities had complained of inadequate brick supplies for housing. The Department had generally been able to suggest alternative sources of bricks.

When Mr. Ewart, who represents one of the Sunderland divisions, made the point about "serious disruption," Mr. Eccles retorted that in the borough in the first nine months of 1951 there were 674 homes completed, compared with 851 in the first nine months of this year. It was because they had done better that they had certain difficulties. He agreed that, as Mr. Grey said, there was difficulty in Durham, and explained that it was due to three of the four kilns at Billingham cement works being stopped for repair. It was hoped to have them going again in a week or two.

Similar complaints were voiced on behalf of West Cornwall and Newport. Mr. Eccles said that he had asked the cement industry to increase supplies to both areas. The average weekly delivery to the south-western region from July 1 to October 18 was 12,892 tons. Deliveries to the region were running at 12½ per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year, compared with a national increase of 9½ per cent. (Nov. 11.)

Warning to Developers

M.P.s who have tried to elicit more information about the Government's intentions in regard to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947—and particularly the development charge—have been asked to await the proposals which are expected before the end of the month. But, Mr. Marples, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, has stated, no one should assume meanwhile that any change in the future incidence and development charge would be accompanied by a refund or monies already paid. (Nov. 11.)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER FOR THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Some Recent Housing for the Metropolitan Police

J. INNES ELLIOTT, B.Arch. (L'pool) A.R.I.B.A.,
Chief Architect and Surveyor, Office of The Receiver for
the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard

C. R. FOWKES A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
Deputy Chief Architect and Surveyor, New Scotland Yard

SINCE the end of the War the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard, has undertaken a considerable programme of housing for members of the Metropolitan Police Force.

These houses, maisonettes, and blocks of flats are of a standard generally comparable with Local Authority housing, but with an increasingly high standard of design.

The schemes shown below have been selected from the large number now in hand or projected to illustrate the work undertaken by the New Works Branch of the Architect and Surveyor's Department.





Syon Lane, Isleworth

SENIOR ARCHITECT: W. S. GRICE, F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT: MISS R. M. CARROLL, A.R.I.B.A.

The perspective above by M. Heywood, shows twelve flats on two floors now being erected.

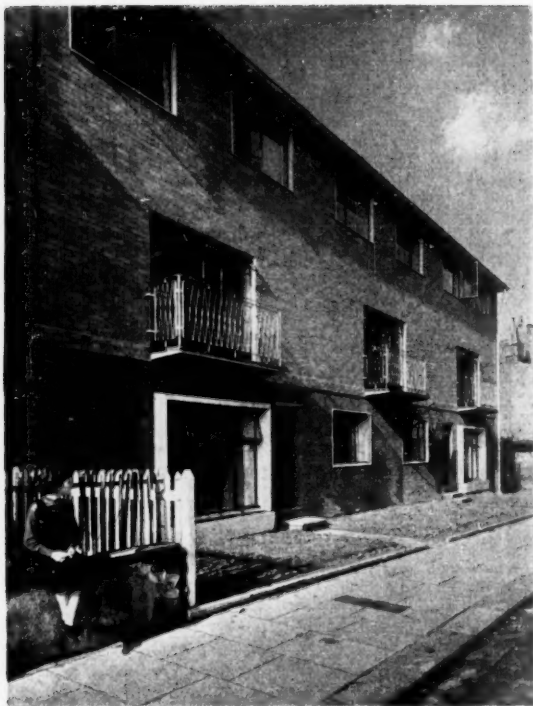
A few schemes, including the one illustrated on pages 612 and 613 are undertaken by selected firms of private Architects under the Chief Architect and Surveyor.

The New Works Branch of the Department is divided into five Architectural Groups, each working independently but under the direction of a Senior architect who is directly responsible to the Chief Architect or his Deputy. The Groups have the appropriate complement of Architects, Assistant Architects, Leading Draughtsmen and Draughtsmen, together with Technical and Clerical Assistance.

Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court

SENIOR ARCHITECT: G. B. VINT, A.R.I.B.A.

The perspective, by D. J. Hogarth, A.R.I.B.A., shows a block providing accommodation for seventeen families consisting of seven 3-bedroom flats and ten maisonettes. The maisonettes are planned to give maximum quiet to the bedrooms necessary in police planning. The living rooms being placed one above the other, thus ensuring greater quiet on the bedroom floors. The maisonettes are designed with a box-frame.



Street elevation, Shenley Road



Stair to Maisonettes, Lausanne Road

Flats at Shenley Road and Lausanne Road, Camberwell

SENIOR ARCHITECT: D. T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT: P. SILSBY, A.R.I.B.A.

These two small blocks of dwellings were designed to meet similar circumstances, and were erected concurrently by the same contractor. In each case there was a restricted frontage in a street of terrace houses, and the height was limited to three storeys. The planning is similar, consisting of flats on the ground floor, directly accessible from the street, and maisonnettes above which are approached by an external staircase and access balcony at the rear of the building.

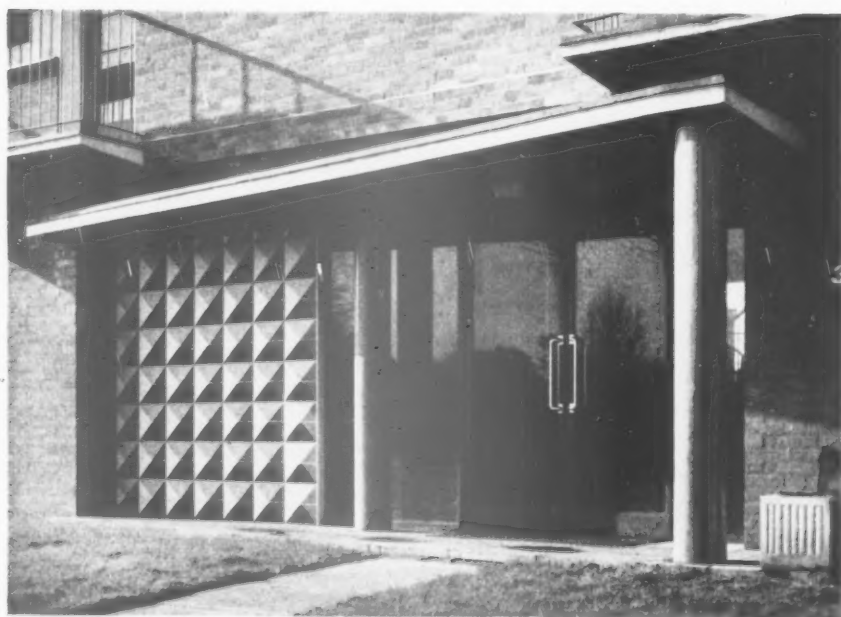
There are two flats and three maisonnettes in Shenley Road, and the stores are combined with



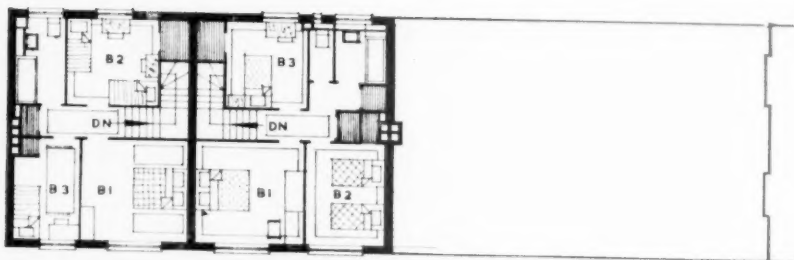
Stair to Maisonettes, Shenley Road



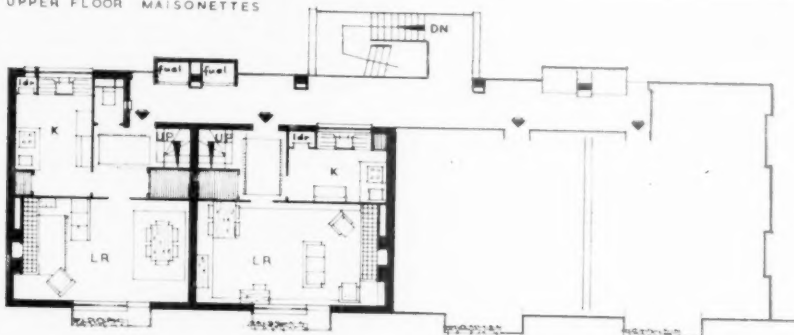
Street elevation, Lausanne Road



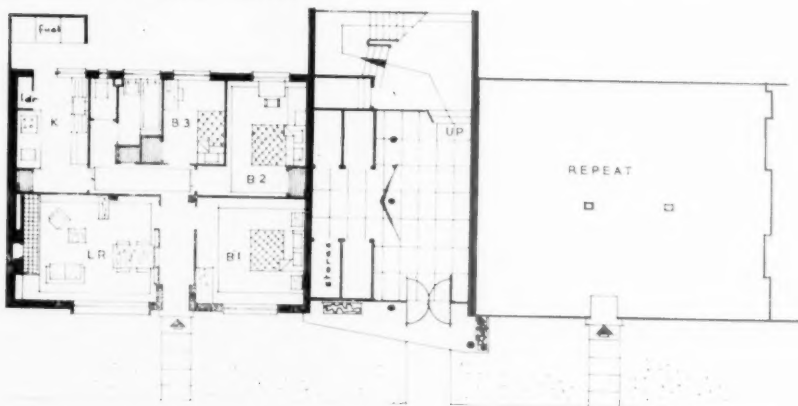
Entrance, Lausanne Road



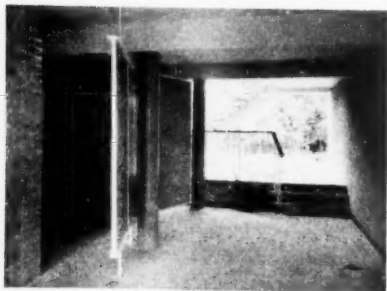
UPPER FLOOR MAISONNETTES



FIRST FLOOR MAISONNETTES



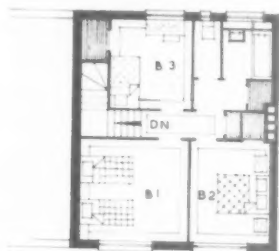
GROUND FLOOR FLAT



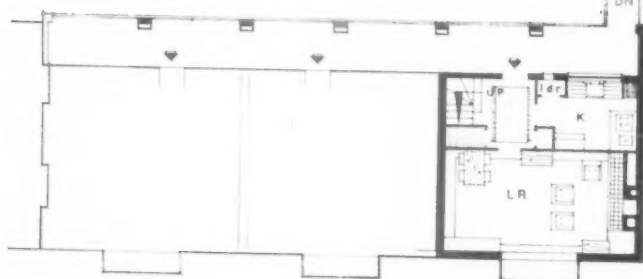
Lausanne Road Flats

the external staircase. In Lausanne Road, the area of the site permitted six dwellings, in the form of two ground floor flats with four maisonnettes above. In this block, the additional area of the ground floor allowed a generous entrance hall, with internal stores.

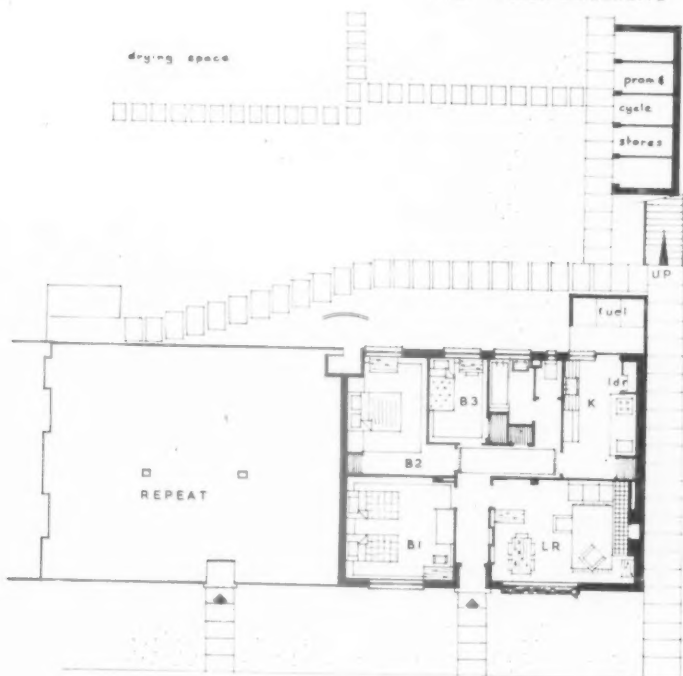
Lausanne Road, Entrance Hall with screen to shield pram stores



UPPER FLOOR MAISONETTE

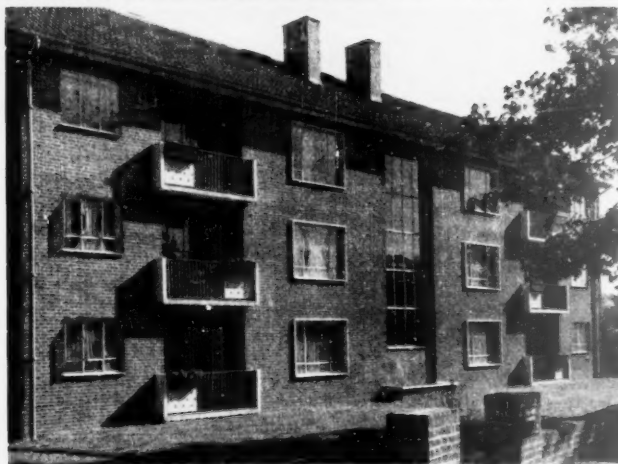
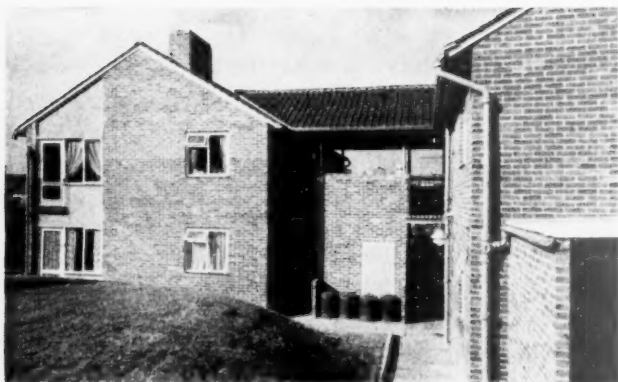


FIRST FLOOR MAISONETTE



GROUND FLOOR FLAT

Shenley Road Flats



Above: top picture

Four Flats at Conference Road, Abbey Wood

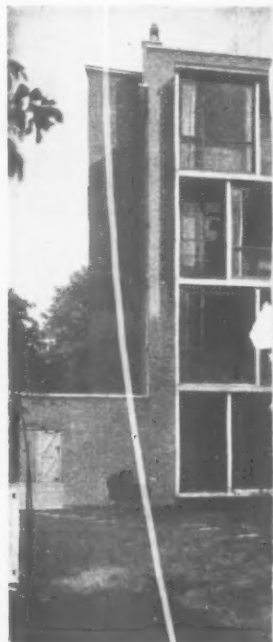
SENIOR ARCHITECT: W. S. GRICE, F.R.I.B.A.

Above: lower picture

Six Flats at Willow Road, Sydenham

SENIOR ARCHITECT: D. T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT: N. V. A. CRICK, A.R.I.B.A.

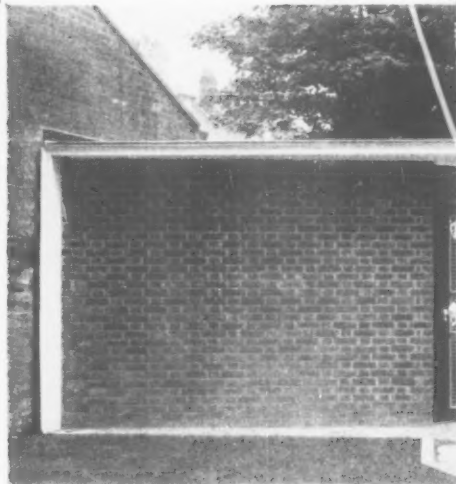
This block has load-bearing walls; Dorking multi-coloured facings; artificial stone surrounds to windows; roof, roman tiles.



Westbourne D

SENIOR ARCHITECT: D. T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT: N. V. A. CRICK, A.R.I.B.A.

Garden view, showing flats designed to give maximum light



Holmdale Road: Main Entrance and Side Entrance



Holmdale Road, Hampstead

SENIOR ARCHITECT: R. H. COWLEY, A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT: S. J. HANCHET, A.R.I.B.A.

Drive, Forest Hill

T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.

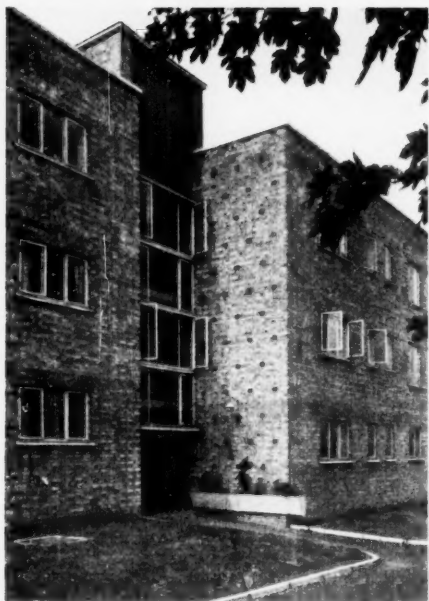
V. A. CRICK, A.R.I.B.A.

enestration to living rooms
imum light and amenity.



nce to pram and cycle store, dustbins, etc.

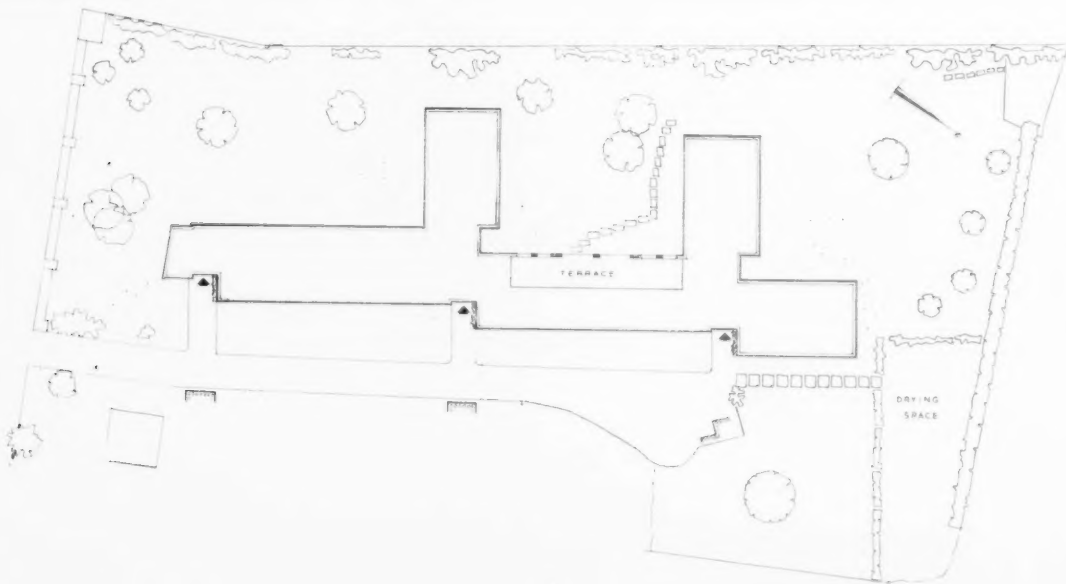
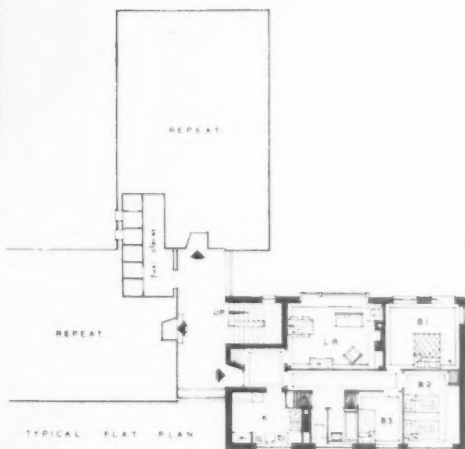
Holmdale Road: Elevation to main road



Grove Park

SENIOR ARCHITECT: D. T. EDWARDS, A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT: N. V. A. CRICK, A.R.I.B.A.

Planned to give maximum privacy and good aspect comprises 19 dwellings of identical plan handed to suit location. Built on a raft made necessary by depth of made up ground. There are no outbuildings; pram, fuel and utility stores are placed within the building. The plan of the flats follows the general principle in police planning in segregating day and sleeping space to give maximum quiet to night duty officers sleeping during daytime.



Flats at Rotherhithe

SENIOR ARCHITECT: G. B. VINT, A.R.I.B.A.

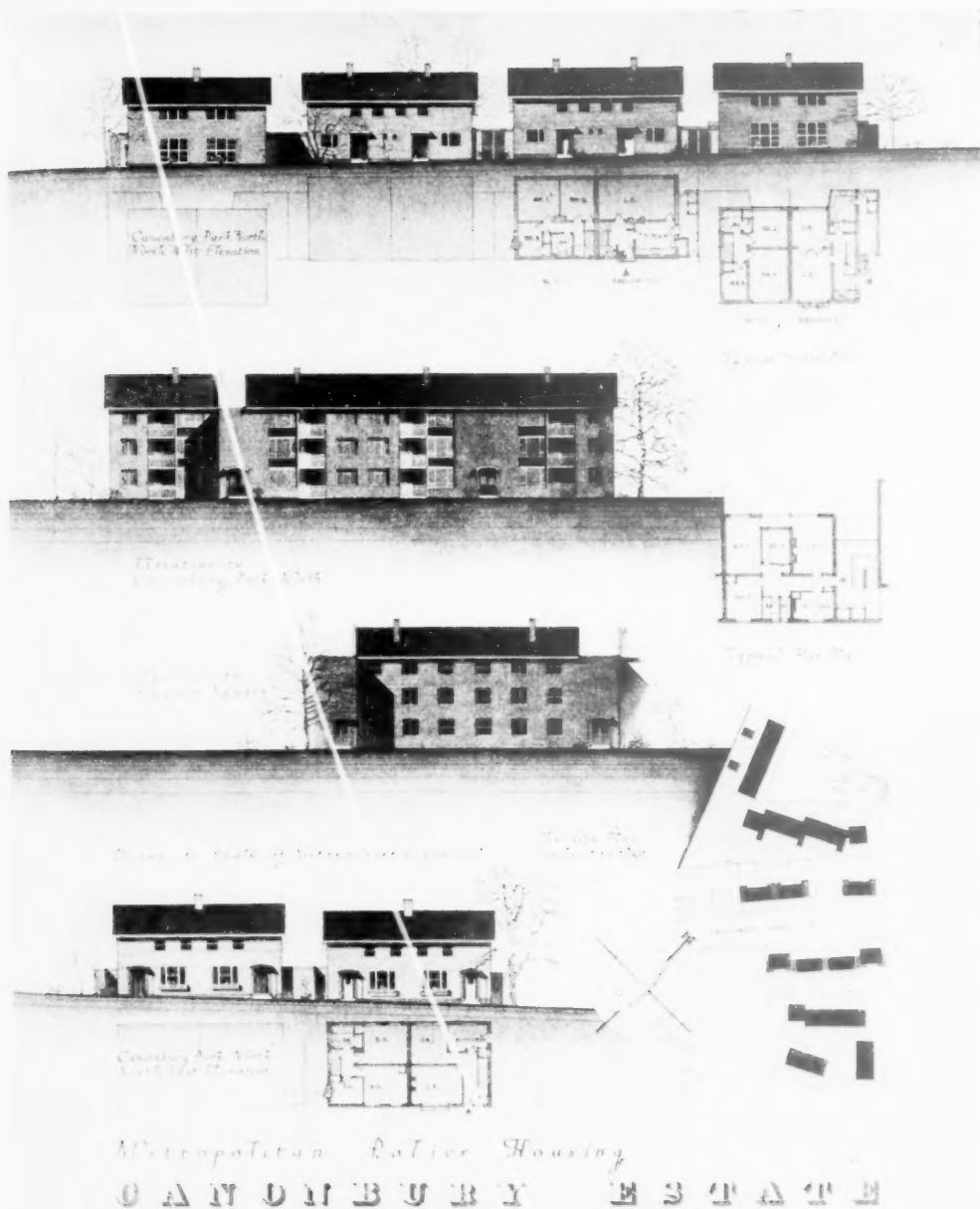
This seven-storey block, now under construction, will comprise 16 three-bedroom and 5 two-bedroom flats. The star-shaped plan gives each living room a south or west aspect. The flats shown form part of the development of the site only.



Typical 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor plan

Perspective drawn by E. F. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.





Canonbury Estate, Islington, N.1

SENIOR ARCHITECT : W. S. GRICE, F.R.I.B.A.

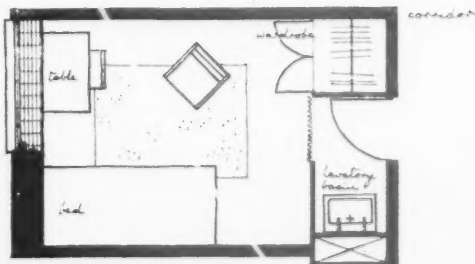
ARCHITECT : S. J. HANCHET, A.R.I.B.A.

The drawings on these two pages by J. Neyroud show :—
Flats and Houses now being erected for married police officers. (30 flats, 14 houses.)

A Section House to accommodate 100 single police officers planned on "halls of residence" principle.

The materials are being carefully chosen to fit in with the existing buildings and trees in regard to texture and colour.

Ground floor plan of the main portion of the Section House, and detail of a bedroom unit in the Section House.



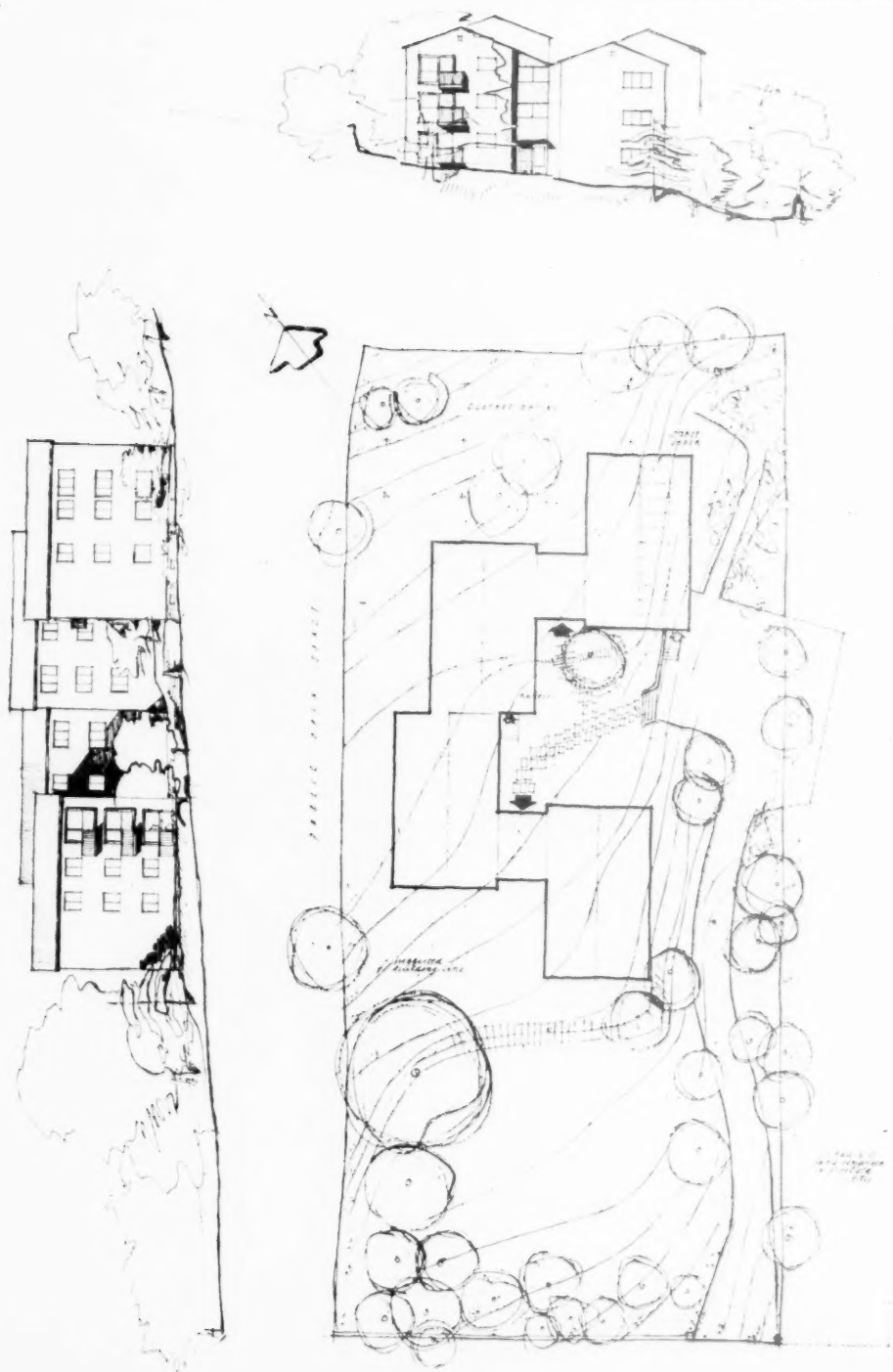
Detail of Bedroom Unit



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE SECTION HOUSE.

1 LOUNGE. 2 CANTEN. 3 KITCHEN. 4 SERGEANTS' DINING ROOM. 5 DINING HALL. 6 TELEVISION ROOM. 7 SERGEANTS' LOUNGE. 8 LIBRARY. 9 CHANGING ROOMS, WITH GYMNASIUM ABOVE. 10 BEDROOM & DOCK.





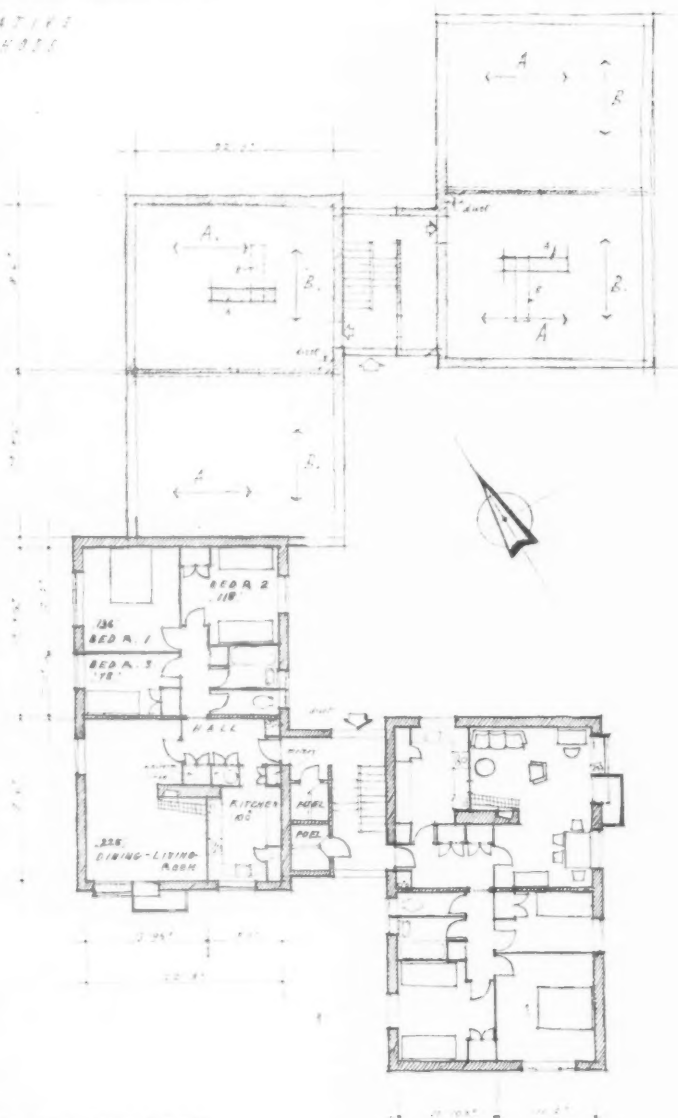
NOTES ON ALTERNATIVE
CONSTRUCTION METHODS

A external walls 18" x 4"
floors 1" 8" overhead
are 11" thick hollow masonry
spanning 20' 6" in clear.
To create cantilevers in
20' 6" in clear and to
provide support for loads
in roof space.

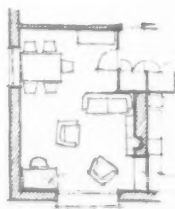
B. walls 1" long external
walls (non-loadbearing)
are 11" thick masonry
and walls 18" x 4" masonry
cantilevers 11".
floors 1" thick (either
masonry or normal 11")
below walls in clear
span 11".

C. normal construction
with precast
loadbearing masonry
walls 18" x 4" with 11" thick
masonry floors.
Walls 18" x 4" in clear
span 11".

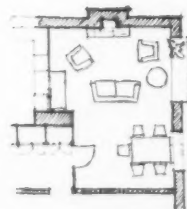
ADD timber trusses
for a roof with con-
crete covering.

POSSIBLE VARIATIONS OF LIVING ROOM
WITH DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS OF FURNITURE

SOUTH
ASPECT



SOUTH
ASPECT



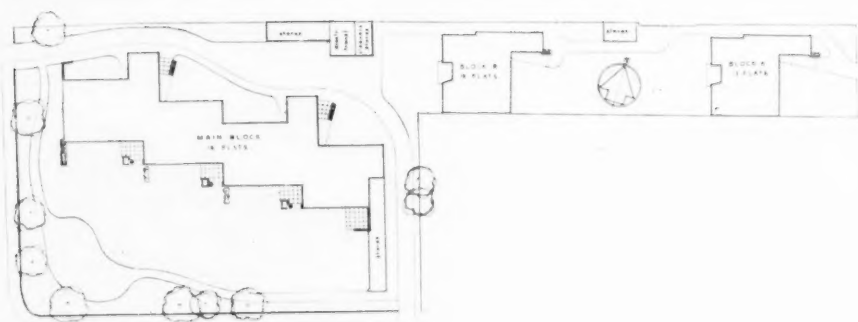
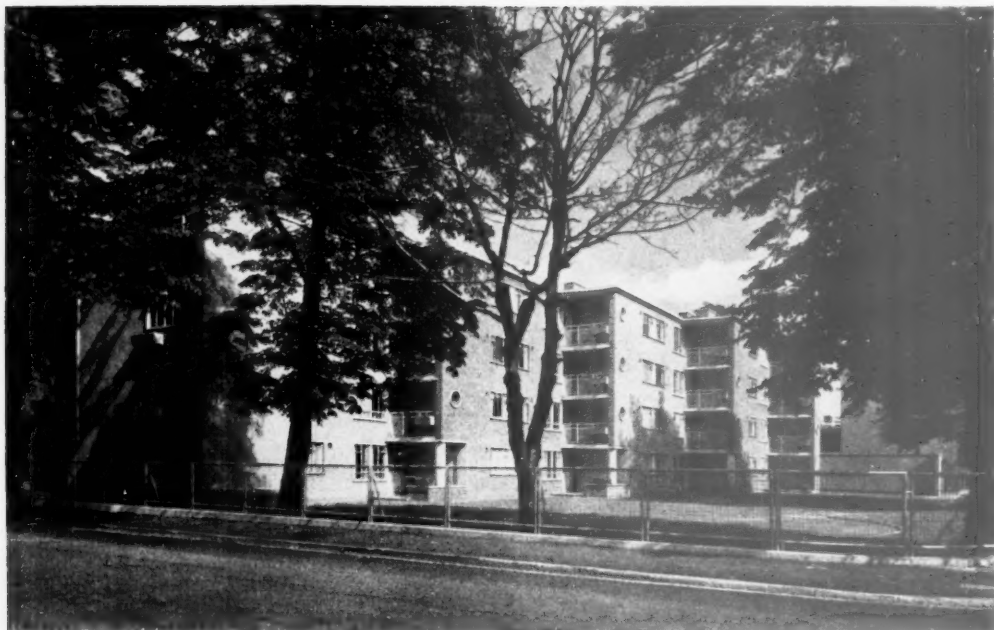
NORTH
ASPECT

Muswell Hill, N.10

SENIOR ARCHITECT: R. H. COWLEY, A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT: G. A. WEINMANN, A.R.I.B.A.

A block of 12 three-bedroom flats of necessity accommodated on a steeply sloping site.
The levelling difficulties were overcome by using a standard plan with connecting units.



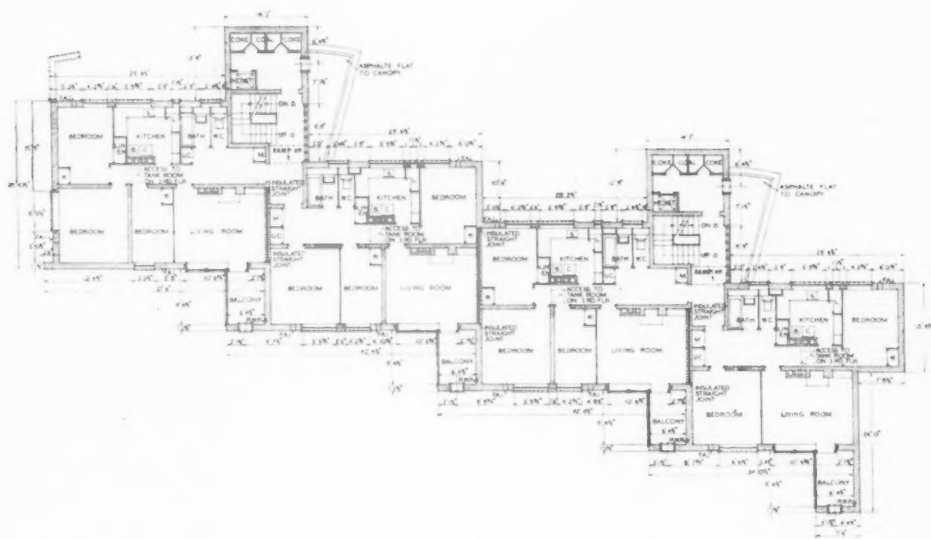
St. Giles Road, Camberwell

NOMINATED ARCHITECTS : LEATHART, SON & TINGAY, F.A.A.R.I.B.A.

ASSISTANT IN CHARGE : A. H. HUGHES

This scheme consists of one large and two smaller blocks disposed on an L shaped site. Provision is made for 18 three-bedroom flats and four two-bedroom flats. There are two main staircases with adjoining fuel stores and a service lift on each floor. The construction is of load-bearing brickwork with patent hollow-tile floors. Sound insulation is ensured by cavity walls between flats and woodwool slabs on the floors. There is a low pressure h.w. system with domestic boilers in the kitchens. Interior colour schemes were designed by Mrs. W. P. Howard.

Site restrictions made it impossible to increase the height of the main block to accommodate 22 flats, which led to the two three-storey annexes being built.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN BLOCKS A & B

ST. GILES: MAIN BLOCK
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th FLOOR PLAN

SOME RECENT HOUSING FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

SHENLEY ROAD AND LAUSANNE ROAD GENERAL CONTRACTORS: GREENAWAY & SON LTD.

Accotile and Woodblock Flooring—Philip Flooring Co. Ltd. Asphalt—Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. Cill Tiles—Langley (London) Ltd. Decorative Wall Tiling—Carter & Co. (London) Ltd. Concrete Facing Bricks—Dunbrik Limited. Electrical Installation—Thorpe & Thorpe Ltd. Garden Layout—Landscapes (London) Ltd. Joinery and Flush Doors—Duncan Tucker (Tottenham) Ltd. Lettering and Numbers—Lockerbie & Wilkinson Ltd. Main Entrance Door and Screen—Williams & Williams Ltd. Metalwork—Freak, Brady & Co. Ltd. Paint—Thomas Parsons & Sons Ltd. Precast Concrete—Wadcrete Ltd. Reinforced Concrete Work—Helical Bar & Engineering Co. Ltd. Roofing—Williams, Smith & Evans Ltd. Sanitary Fittings—Ashley Brandon (Kensington) Ltd. Windows—The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Williams & Williams Ltd.

GROVE PARK

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: SIMS & RUSSELL LTD.

Artificial Stone & Portland Stonework—Costain Concrete Co. Ltd. Accotile Flooring—Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd. Balustrades—Haskins. Electrical Installation—Thorpe & Thorpe Ltd. Fireplaces—Broad & Co. Ltd. Garden Layout—Gordon Landscapes Ltd. Ironmongery—H. J. Binns Ltd. Kitchen Fittings—Jayantee Joinery Ltd. Lettering—Lockerbie & Wilkinson Ltd. Paints—Thomas Parsons & Sons Ltd. Park Seats—Hill & Smith Ltd. Plumbing—Richard Whittington & Co. Ltd. Precast Concrete Floors—Arup & Arup Ltd. Pressed Steel Tanks—Brothwaite & Co. Ltd. Sanitary Fittings—Ashley Brandon (Kensington) Ltd. Windows—Austin of East Ham Ltd.

ST. GILES ROAD, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: RICE & SON LTD

Accotile Flooring—The National Flooring Co. Ltd. Asphalt Roofing—The Natural Rock Asphalt Co. Bricks—Facing—W. M. Collier Ltd. The Sussex & Dorling United Brick Companies Ltd. Build-Up Roofing—Ruberoid Ltd. Cement Glaze—Quickset Water Sealers Ltd. Coloured Rendering—The Cement Marketing Co. Ltd. Concrete Windows—Lencroft Ltd. Convex Grates—The Camelion Iron Co. Ltd. Doors—Linden Doors Ltd. Rice & Son Ltd. Electrical Installation—The London Electricity Board. Frames—Rice & Son Ltd. Gas Installation—The South Eastern Gas Board. Glazing—James Clark & Eaton Ltd. Hoists—Parr & Dunwoody Ltd. Ironmongery—Coryn Ching & Co. (London) Ltd. Kitchen Cabinets—Austin of East Ham Ltd. Lightening Conductors—W. J. Furze & Co. Ltd. Metalwork—T. W. Palmer & Co. (Merton Abbey) Ltd. Paint—Leyland Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd. Patent Floors and Roofs—Drespeker Co. Ltd. Plastering & Granolithic—Plastering Ltd. Planting—John Waterer Son & Crisp Ltd. Plumbing—Dent & Hellyer Sanitation Ltd. Tarmac—Davis Watson & Elliott Ltd. Tile Cills—A. J. Tatham Ltd. Windows—Metal—Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Wood-wool Partitions, Floor and Roof Insulation—Gyproc Products Ltd.

PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL at the Royal Institute of British Architects on November 12

The PRESIDENT: As you know, His Late Majesty King George VI, on the recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects, awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture for 1952 to Mr. Grey Wornum. It is a particular pleasure to welcome this distinguished architect, this well-loved colleague and old friend of many years' standing, and to have with us this evening Mrs. Wornum. It is very agreeable to have our friend with us in this great building for which our affection grows. The more we work in it and the more we see it, the more we admire it and the greater our admiration for the architect.

I should like to give you a few dry facts about Mr. Wornum, particularly for those here who do not know much about his career. He was a Fellow of this Institute in 1923, President of the Architectural Association in 1929 and 1930; he was awarded the London Street Architecture Medal in 1938, and he is an honorary corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. His buildings speak for themselves and, in any case, any verbal description of them is safe in the hands of Mr. Edward Maufe, himself a Gold Medallist, and who, in a typically gracious gesture, presented to the Institute the bust by Mr. Charles Wheeler which is to be seen in the vestibule.

I will now call on Mr. Edward Maufe to speak on the work of Mr. Grey Wornum.

MR. EDWARD MAUFE, R.A., M.A., Hon.L.L.D., F.R.I.B.A.: We are indebted to Grey Wornum for fine building in many different spheres. He has enriched our spirit in public and private buildings, in the housing of the people and in the internal architecture of our great ships. But, in the short time at my disposal, I think it is more profitable to concentrate on two aspects of his work, rather than to attempt to range over all his many achievements.

First, I should like to take this building in which we are. It is the job of the architect to give shelter to man and to do it in such a way that it is not only shelter for his body but also for his mind—each building to be the special solution of the special circumstances. Here, for instance, Wornum had to satisfy the peculiar requirements of a very special learned Society, and it would be difficult to imagine a more happy solution to the problem, for not only is this a most happy building in which to work, but in it our mind is continually uplifted by its intellectual content. The building is not only a pleasure to look at outside, but it is a

triumph of internal space. The plan and elevation have frequently been praised, but there is more to it than that, for its section and its internal volume are also a delight. Just to walk about in this building is a tonic for any architect.

Second, let us turn our minds to the layout of Parliament Square, a work for which Grey Wornum has not yet received due appreciation, and I would ask the Press in particular to make amends for this. The new Parliament Square clearly has enhanced the nation's spirit. The way that the Terrace on the North Side inflects the Big Ben Tower and the way that the Western tree-lined Terrace leads to the North Transept of the Abbey are quite simply the work of genius when one realizes that this has been done without losing the quiet contrasting lawn, and that all has come together to form a peaceful, most interesting and masterly piece of civic planning.

I am one of those who think that all our aesthetic likes and dislikes are founded on preferences originally necessary for survival and that beauty comes from function based on early and vitally useful instincts. This is one more thought that encourages us to build up our designs on function—not function only in the narrow practical sense, but function that includes the spirit. It is only the modern functionalist who so unaccountably neglects the spirit and who so unaccountably seems to think that he is the first of the functionalists.

I feel that Grey Wornum has this philosophy in his mind, for with it all worry about "styles" disappears, since from the "genius loci" the design is built up and, as the local conditions are always different, so too the design is always different from what has gone before. Indeed, it is the special circumstances that one particularly welcomes, for they give a fertile limit to the problem in hand.

The function of art is to give shape to the formless and ever to perceive the more excellent way to resolve the problem. So often we find one generation ignoring the discoveries of the one before and making the same old mistakes. We must make careful study of all the factors in order that out of a knowledge of the past we may fulfil our obligations to the future. Apart from its aesthetic value, fine building gives a sense of continuity to a people—what might be called a time dimension—and it is doubtful whether a nation can have a true sense of its future and its obligations to posterity unless it also has a true sense of its past. The durability of fine

building remains a chief means of expressing these fundamental things.

If we are successful in our design, though the striving may have been long—yet the result will appear effortless. It is this apparently effortless fine building that we so clearly perceive, and so gladly greet, in the work of our dear Grey Wornum and for which we honour him tonight. (Applause.)

Other speeches were made by Mr. John Gloag, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Christian Barman, F.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. C. D. Spragg, C.B.E.

The PRESIDENT: This ceremony should rightly have taken place in the Presidential year of Mr. Graham Henderson, but he is here this evening to make the presentation to Mr. Grey Wornum. Before doing so, however, he would like in turn to pay his tribute to Mr. Wornum.

MR. A. GRAHAM HENDERSON: I shall not attempt to make any assessment of Grey Wornum's work. I think that it would be rather presumptuous of me after all the things which have been said so ably by the speakers who have preceded me. What I shall say, however, is that his impact, not on London or on the provinces but overseas, so far as this building is concerned is tremendous. Anybody who had visited London would immediately start to talk about this building, and they can see that great pride which we have in the building, all of which, of course, we owe to Grey Wornum.

I remember very well the reaction when it was announced. I felt certain that many architects—probably the vast majority throughout the country—dreamt dreams and had visions of what the architects' headquarters should be. I am also certain that most of them thought, after the design was published, that they could have done it better; but as one in that category of architects I can say that we acknowledge that it could not have been done better. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Graham Henderson, immediate Past-President, then invested Mr. Grey Wornum with the Royal Gold Medal, amid prolonged applause.

The PRESIDENT: I will now ask Mr. Grey Wornum to reply.

MR. G. GREY WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A.: I wish to thank Mr. Graham Henderson, who has left such a lovely land, Scotland, to come down here in order to make this presentation. That in itself is a very great compliment. With the ceremony which has been performed, together with the charming speeches



Left to right : Mr. A. Graham Henderson, P.P.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. Edward Maufe, R.A. ; Mr. Howard Robertson, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. Grey Wornum and Dr. Charles Holden.

which have been made about me in succession, you can understand that it is a very emotional time, and calls for a stiff upper lip and under-statement of which the Duke of Wellington would have approved. One would like to be able to copy Moussadek, the Iranian Prime Minister, and have an iron bedstead on which to fall back and weep! The French people in such circumstances would have a lot of beards around and do a lot of embracing. I know Mr. Charles Holden would do it for me and really he has the sort of beard you can nestle in!

I am thinking, too, of the tough school and of Groucho Marx, who a short while ago received the Peabody Prize—probably some horrible plaster statue—for the best radio show of the year. When the speeches were over, he got up and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not know who the heck the late John Foster Peabody was, but I can tell you I am damned glad the guy died."

Talking of gold medals, I do not know whether I am giving away any secrets, but when Frank Lloyd Wright was shown round this building by me some time ago he said: "You know, your Institute gave me the greatest pleasure

I have ever had in my life when they gave me the Gold Medal, but how on earth they could ruin the whole thing by giving it to that other fellow Saarinen I cannot understand. The whole pleasure has gone for me now!"

I suppose that one day we shall have John Summerson evaluating us to see what sort of place we took in architectural history. I am thinking particularly of the two decades—1920 to 1930 and 1930 to 1940—which were very remarkable decades with stimulation from the other arts. When we came out of the trenches or government offices after the 1914-18 war a terrific impulse was given to all of us by the Russian ballet, Stravinsky's music, the Beggar's Opera, and so forth, which lasted some ten years, and we then suddenly found that there was great work going on in Sweden; Ostberg was completing the town hall, and completing the third tower for the third time, and the work going on there was a revelation. That was in about 1921 or 1922, but all kinds of other things were happening. We had in 1925 the Paris Exhibition and John Gloag has had to fight against its pernicious influence ever since! We see its influence in the cinemas throughout the

country. Then we had barely digested that when every week something new was shot at us, and who were the people shooting it at us? They were your noble President and Mr. Yerbury. They simply staggered us with what was going on. We then had the exhibition in Stockholm in 1930 which was really very little different in style, being constructed mainly of glass and plywood, from what happened many years later. Asplund designed that. We felt then that we knew better than the "old boys," but Charles Holden was not an old boy and he had already coined his little slogan, "If in doubt leave it out," which has served him all his life and produced a great heritage for us. But for a lot of youngsters it was hardly exciting enough. I remember reading a little while ago of Degas, the painter, who was reported to have remarked to John Moore one day that everyone has talent at twenty, but the difficulty is to have it at fifty!

What a lot I owe to contemporaries for what I have learned quite apart from the joy of living with them, and I should like to pay tribute to Louis de Soissons with whom I was in practice for ten years.

The Cost of House Building

THE Third Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Cost of House Building, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. G. Girdwood, C.B.E., has been published (H.M.S.O., price 1s 3d). Some of the conclusions of the Girdwood Committee are given below:—

Building Cost of Local Authority

Traditional Three-Bedroom Houses

In our Second Report we estimated that the building cost of the average local authority traditional three-bedroom house completed in October, 1949, was £1,321. In this Report we have verified the general accuracy of that estimate.

We now estimate that the building cost of the average traditional three-bedroom house completed in October, 1951, was £1,450.

The average 1951 house is of the same superficial area, but of more economical design and specification than the average 1949 house.

We account for the estimated net increase of £129 in the building cost of the average 1951 house compared with the average 1949 house as follows:—

- (a) an increase of £40 in labour costs, £136 in materials costs and plant charges, and of £16 in overhead charges and profit;
- (b) a saving of £63 attributable to economies in design and specification.

Total Cost

We estimate the total cost of the average local authority three-bedroom house (including cost of land and its development and professional fees) completed in October, 1951, at £1,690, compared with £1,515 for the house completed in October, 1949.

The average costs current in 1951 for site purchase and development amounted to about £190 per house, of which about £25 was for the purchase of land.

The continued increase in the cost of site development seems to indicate that closer attention could, in many cases, be paid to securing greater economy in the layout of roads and sewers and in widths of streets and in the specification of roads and footpaths.

We estimate professional fees (or cost of corresponding local authority staff) at £30 for architects and £20 for quantity surveyors, the analogous figures for the 1949 house being £24 and £12 respectively.

The scales of fees for both architects and quantity surveyors were increased in 1949. We consider, however, that much of the work represented by the cost in quantity surveyors' fees is caused by remeasurement during the progress of a contract and could be

avoided if accurate drawings were prepared before inviting tenders and if Bills of Quantities were accurately related to the drawings.

We consider that where a local authority employs a quantity surveyor to prepare Bills of Quantities it is incumbent on the authority, the architect and the quantity surveyor to see that all proper details are available before the Bills are prepared.

Man-Hours and Productivity

We estimated the number of man-hours required to build the average house of 1,050 sq ft completed in October, 1949, at 2,575. For a house of the same area completed in October, 1951, we estimate the required man-hours at 2,475. This reduction of 100 man-hours we attribute to economies in design and specification, not to improved productivity, since we have no evidence of improvement in output per man in 1951 compared with 1949. We conclude that productivity is still 20 per cent below the pre-war level; if productivity could be restored to the pre-war level approximately 25 per cent more houses could be built with the present labour force and £100 per house could be saved in cost.

Recent Trends in Costs

The steady rise in the tender prices of local authority traditional three-bedroom houses was halted towards the end of 1951 by the increasing use of new house designs incorporating a smaller total floor area.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have estimated that typical houses of the new designs would cost at least £150 less than houses of comparable accommodation built recently, and we agree that this saving can be achieved.

Bedroom-Types of Dwellings Provided

We note the continued trend towards more two-bedroom and less three-bedroom dwellings. Eighty-six per cent of all post-war permanent local authority dwellings completed by March 31, 1948, had three bedrooms. In the last quarter of 1951 only 50 per cent of the dwellings on approved tenders had three bedrooms.

Incentive Schemes

There seems no evidence of further progress in the spread of incentive schemes between 1949 and 1951.

Size of Contracts

There is a slight trend towards larger contracts.

The Effect of House-Building Costs on Rents

The total cost of the average local authority traditional three-bedroom house completed in October, 1951, was £1,690, including the cost of land, roads and services and professional fees. The net subsidized weekly rent of such a house (assuming the new standard rates of subsidy which are equivalent to 13s 8d per week) would be 21s per week.

A reduction of £150 in the building cost of the house would reduce the net subsidized weekly rent to 18s 4d per week.

Incentives

The President of the L.M.B.A., Mr. D. E. Woodbine Parish, said in an address to his South-Eastern Area at Beckenham that bonus payment schemes in the building industry, introduced five years ago, have come to stay. The sooner everybody concerned accepts that fact, and loyally tries to make them work fairly and advantageously for the benefit of the building public, the better.

But the building industry, said Mr. Woodbine Parish, has still a very long way to go before it can claim to have successfully resolved all the major problems resulting from the 1947 settlement, and unless it tries during the next few years to resolve these problems it will face a very serious economic position. Each section of it is deeply and inescapably involved.

First, the architect in the completeness and constructional aptness of his designs and his ability to administer his work and issue his instructions. Secondly, the master builder and his sub-contractors in the skill which each displays in their detailed management and work organization and in the capacity and competence of the supervisory staff that they employ. Thirdly, the operative in the standard of craftsmanship that he attains and the degree of individual responsibility that he accepts in ensuring a high level of production; and fourthly, the manufacturer and merchant in their joint function of assuring adequate supplies and stocks of materials and components so that the many needs of the industry can be promptly and efficiently fulfilled.

The 1947 settlement, said Mr. Woodbine Parish, brought about a fundamental alteration in the long-established system of wage payments in the building industry. Wages now could and should be related to actual output instead of to time worked as had previously been the case. Full acceptance and understanding of the implications in these changed conditions inevitably took a considerable time, and this fact required to be faced.

Following the settlement there had been a period of experimental schemes, some good, some bad. These schemes had subsequently been modified and expanded, but there was still great need for more experience to be gained and mutual confidence established.

The task of introducing and operating appropriate bonus schemes in a capricious and nomadic industry like building was one of the most difficult and complex jobs facing management at the present time; it called for a very high degree of careful planning and organizational forethought if success was to be assured.

The prime object of any bonus payment scheme, whether for building operations or any other form of work, must be to encourage the individual to produce his maximum output without undue fatigue and not vaguely to aim at more output.

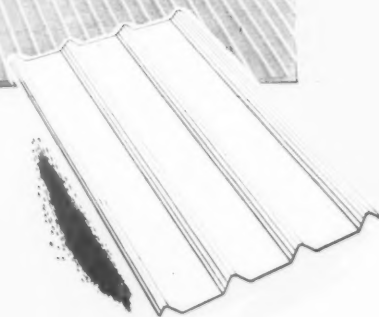
ASBESTOS-CEMENT in 1951 Winning Design



*The Needle Industries Ltd.,
Architects :—
S. N. Cook & Partners,
F.F./A.R.I.B.A.*



"TURNALL" Asbestos-Cement
TRAFFORD TILES
were selected by the Architects for this
imposing Factory at Studley, Warwickshire.
The excellence of the design was awarded the
R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and Diploma for a
building of outstanding merit erected 1946 '50
in the province of the B'ham & Five Counties
Architectural Association — the first time
it has been presented for a Factory Building.



TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO LTD

A MEMBER OF THE TURNER & NEWALL ORGANISATION

TRAFFORD PARK

MANCHESTER 17

SPECIALISTS FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS IN THE REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION OF

SLATE ROOFING

ALSO

THE MASTICON Process — developed and used exclusively by Industrial Engineering Ltd. — provides permanent watertight slate roofing for every type of industrial building.

The resistance of a slate roof to attack from the weather does not depend on the length of the individual slates, but on the proportion of the width to the length, and upon the lap given.

Although, apart from cracking, good slating should last indefinitely, the life of a slate roof depends upon the fastening devices employed and the skill of the slater. MASTICON treatment of slate roofing means a lasting job, which will defy the worst weather conditions, and which remains unaffected by extremes of heat and cold.



INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LTD.

One of the Associated Companies of Kelsey Industries Ltd.

OFFICES & TECHNICAL STAFF AT BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, GLASGOW, LEEDS,
MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, SHEFFIELD, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Another school with Britain's most versatile low-cost flooring



IN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS the use of the right flooring material is of first importance. It must be long-lasting, easy to maintain, pleasing in design, yet easily laid and inexpensive. It is the unique combination of all these qualities that led to the use of Accotile thermoplastic tile flooring for the Hampden School at Osney, Herts. For houses, shops, offices and public buildings, more and more architects today are specifying Accotile—"the low-cost floor with the luxury look."

There are good reasons why so many buildings are now floored with Accotile.

- ★ It is made in a wide range of designs, and no less than 22 attractive colours that make possible a range of decorative effects.
- ★ There are two sizes of tile (12" x 12" and 9" x 9").
- ★ It is immensely hard wearing.
- ★ It is easily maintained, and is non-slip, even when wet.
- ★ It can be laid quickly and cheaply; no damp course is necessary, except where water-pressure is suspected.
- ★ Accotile is handled by 42 approved contractors throughout the country.
- ★ The use of Accotile Coved Skirting gives an added finish.

DECORATIVE DESIGNS FOR HAMPDEN SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL. The Hampden Secondary Modern School at Osney, Herts, contains, as this picture of the dining-hall shows, much interesting modern design and decoration. Note how the fresh clean colour scheme is set off by the pattern in the flooring. The use of Accotile has been a feature of internal design throughout the school.

ARCHITECT:

C. H. Aslin, Esq., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
(County Architect Hertfordshire C.C.)

Architect in Charge:

W. A. Henderson, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

Accotile[®]

* British Registered Trade Mark 663695; Armstrong Cork Company Limited, Registered Users

The low-cost floor with the luxury look

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON
Flooring Dept.,
Bush House, Aldwych
W.C.2 (Chancery 6231)

MANCHESTER
Royal Exchange Bldg.,
Market Street
(Downgate 7311 2)

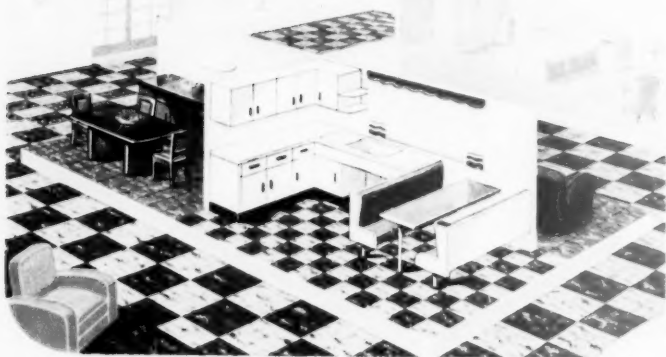
BIRMINGHAM
Westminster Chambers,
11a Corporation Street
(Central 1271)

GLASGOW
5 Oswald Street,
Glasgow C.1
(Central 593)

DUBLIN
54 Middle Abbey Street,
Dublin
(Dublin 5961)

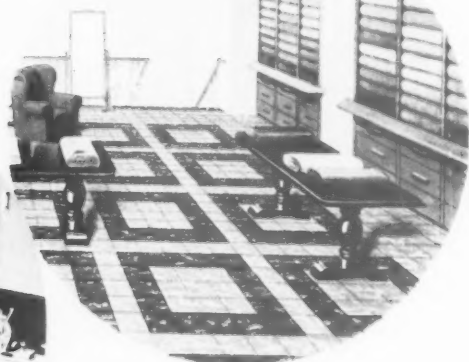
Focus on Floors

SEMATIC
DECORATIVE
TILES

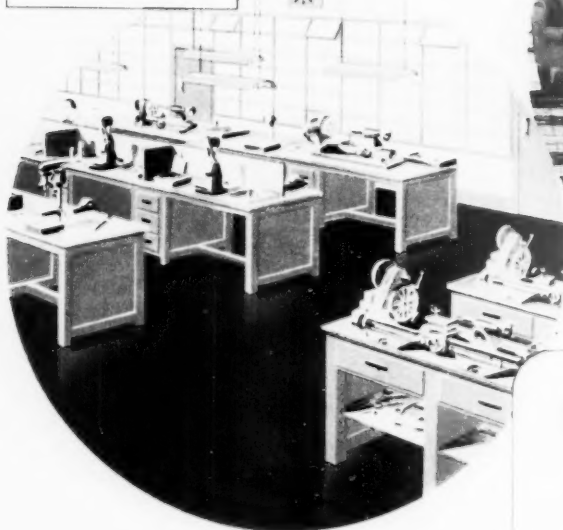


Here you can see some of the most popular Semtex floor surfacings. They are but three of many, for the Semtex Comprehensive Flooring Service was brought into being to make available a more complete knowledge of floor surfacings and their installation, than had hitherto existed. As well as the surfacings shown, the service covers every aspect (including design and maintenance if required) of Dunlop rubber flooring, designed linoleum, cork, ceramic and terrazzo tiles.

VINYL TILES



FLEXIMER FLOORING



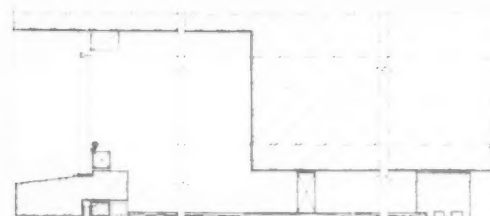
SEMTEX LTD

A Dunlop Company

**COMPREHENSIVE
FLOORING SERVICE**

TELEPHONE: MAIDA VALL 6670

185-187-189 LINCHELLY ROAD • LONDON • N.W.3



GREY-BLUE CEMENT FINISH

EXISTING STEEL GIRDER

ZINC FLASHING

9" x 2" POLISHED BLACK BEAN HEAD

STEEL ANGLE

1/4" GREY SAND-BLASTED MARMORENE

GROOVES TO TAKE SLIDING DOORS

BLOCKBOARD WITH BLACK BEAN FINISH

BLOCKBOARD WITH WHITE PAINTED SOFFIT

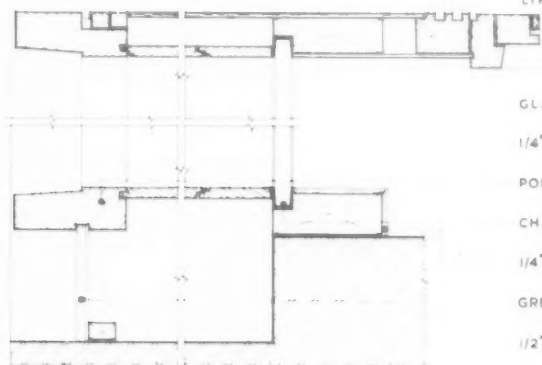
1/4" PLATE GLASS

TERRAZZO CILL

METAL CHANNEL

LINOLEUM ON CONCRETE

SECTION A-A



GLAZED DOOR

1/4" PLATE GLASS

POLISHED BLACK BEAN

CHANNEL FOR ROLLER SHUTTER

1/4" PLY WITH WHITE PAINT FINISH

GREY-BLUE CEMENT FINISH

1/2" x 1" FRAMING FOR GLASS

DISPLAY BOXES

BLACK PANELS

PERFORATED DISPLAY PANELS

SHELVES

3/8" STEEL ROD 'LADDERS'

PLAN AT B-B

SCALE 1 1/2" x 1' 0"

17' 9 1/2"

A



KEY ELEVATION



ELEVATION OF DISPLAY UNIT



WATCH AND PEN SHOP AT LIVERPOOL STREET, E.C.
DESIGNED BY SADIE SPEIGHT AND L. MANASSEH & PARTNERS



MONTGOMERY HOUSE: Manchester Y.M.C.A. War Memorial
Harry S. Fairhurst & Son, F./A.R.I.B.A., Architects

HOPE'S WINDOWS

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD
SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM AND 17 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1
MANCHESTER : 123/4 ROYAL EXCHANGE



How we use wood

to make wood

Timber, reduced to a million separate fibres, is reformed into boards for building.

Compressed into consistent density and texture, . . they are knotless and grainless . . . resistant to heat, cold, damp and noise. You can buy them ready for insulation and building. When you buy them from Bowaters you buy wood.



BOWATERS BUILDING BOARDS LIMITED

Harewood House, Hanover Square, London, W.1 Tel. MAYfair 9266

A member of the Bowater Organisation

Victorian and Edwardian Decorative Art Exhibition

THERE has been a revival of interest in the work of Victorian and Edwardian designers during recent years and as a result there has been a spate of writing and criticism, much of it by amateurs of the subject who have had neither the time nor the training to undertake adequate research, and some of whom have started off with strong personal preconceptions rather than with the open mind needed for the investigation of an unexplored field. There have been exhibitions of Victoriana too, often amusing and well organized like the Sherlock Holmes Room arranged by the Marylebone Library last year. The exhibition now at the Victoria and Albert Museum is completely different and far more important, it is not intended as an entertainment but as a serious study of the work of the leading designers of the 19th and early 20th centuries. It has been arranged on very catholic lines. The organizers cannot have liked all their chosen exhibits but they have been scrupulously fair and have made no attempt to produce propaganda for any particular style or school. The Catalogue of the Exhibition contains the most reliable and complete information so far made available to the student and it is certainly time that the period was studied as a whole and on a realistic basis. The Architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries has already, if somewhat prematurely, been added to the R.I.B.A. examination syllabus, but up to date there is not a single satisfactory text book available for the use of students. The Victoria and Albert Catalogue does not, of course, give the whole story nor does it cover Architecture proper although it covers examples of the work of nearly all the more important architects in practice between 1850 and 1910.

This is not an architectural exhibition nor was the selection of material made by architects, but it is astonishing to find that a very large proportion of the most successful designers were either practising architects or men who had started with an architectural training, perhaps after all it is true that Architecture is the Mistress of the Arts.

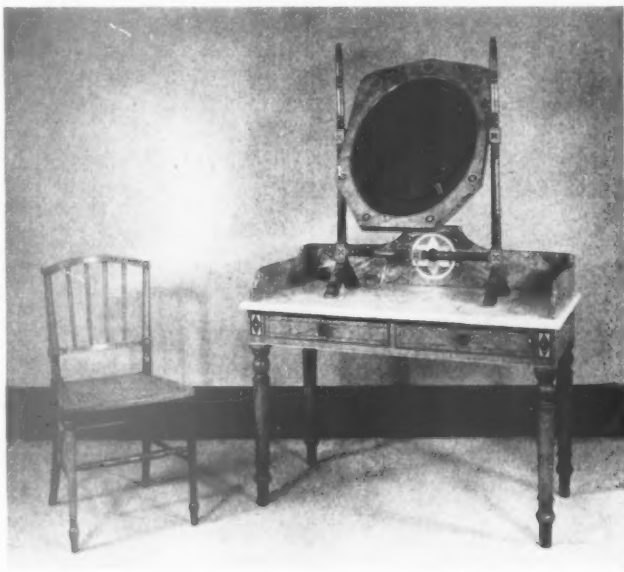
Pugin, Butterfield, Bodley, Burges, Webb, Shaw, Godwin, Sedding, Mackmurdo, Voysey, Ashbee, Mackintosh and many more were architects with important building works to their credit. In addition, many other designers started in architects' offices, Morris himself was well trained by Street and Webb and throughout the life of the Morris Company almost all the furni-

ture designing and much of the other decorative work was in the hands of architects. Webb was followed by Jack, and Lethaby, Benson and Macartney were all in charge of important works carried out by Morris and his craftsmen.

Many of the exhibits are well known by repute and by illustration to those of us who amuse ourselves by turning over back numbers of the *Studio* and the Victorian building papers, and the work of some designers has been discussed more recently in the *Architectural Review*. Few of us, however, have previously had the opportunity of seeing more than a few examples of the pieces themselves. Nearly all the exhibits prove to be better than the illustrations suggest, this is due partly to the fact that the Victorian papers often used crude wood-cut copies from unsympathetic pen and ink drawings and seldom if ever gave a true indication of qualities of material or texture, but it is also true that most of the work shown has qualities of precision craftsmanship that cannot now be found outside the small tool and instrument makers' workshops. I have always had a feeling at the back of my mind that there was something gimcrack and jerry-built about the mock medievalism

of Pugin and Burges, but odd as it may look there is nothing flimsy about the furniture shown at the V. & A., like it or not it is built to last, solid through and through.

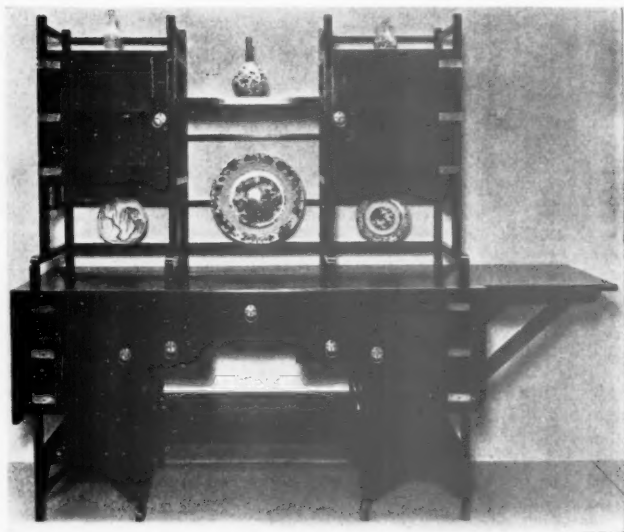
The furniture designed by William Burges for his Guest-bedroom must be seen to be believed. The gilding and painting are well and truly done and the cabinet work is of the finest quality, the inlay and jewellery are not coloured glass but semi-precious stones and the bed is adorned with inset balls of crystal. Burges may have been an actor but no actor ever threw himself into a part more whole-heartedly than Burges threw himself into the Middle Ages, he really lived in the 15th century, or at least in his own conception of that fascinating period. Burges's work is certainly intriguing, but even more interesting is the work of designers who were willing to face the fact that they happened to have been born in the 19th century. A washstand by Butterfield is a startling contrast to that by Burges, it is austere in its stark simplicity and could belong to no period but its own, it dates itself pleasantly enough and in its own way it is elegant and full of character, and it is as good a piece of cabinet-making as any in the exhibition. The work of



Bedroom furniture of 1860 by William Butterfield

Butterfield clearly has a bearing on later work by Webb and Morris. Webb always took an interest in Butterfield's architecture and made sketches of several of his buildings, a compliment he paid to no other Victorian architect, it seems probable therefore that he also knew something of Butterfield as a furniture designer.

A contrast can be seen in the work of Godwin, though he was only a couple of years younger than Webb and was at one time closely associated with Burges. The Godwin sideboard dated about 1877 is one of the least satisfactory exhibits from a structural point of view, it shows signs of giving way at several of its joints and it is too thin for the materials and methods available at the time of its design. The curved supports to the upper part were too much for the handcraftsman of Godwin's day, but they could easily be made by a present-day furniture manufacturer in laminated timber. Like some more recent designers Godwin seems to have been thinking in terms of materials that had not yet been invented, technique has now caught up with his instinctive feeling for form, and it would be interesting to look up some of his other designs and see if they would suit the synthetic glue and plywood methods now available. Twenty years after Godwin the same tendencies can be seen in the



Sideboard designed by E. W. Godwin in 1877

work of Mackintosh, much of which could be made more satisfactorily today than was possible when it was designed. The Mackintosh work shown in this exhibition suffers from the fact that it is painted and the paint has a slightly shabby look after the lapse of years; it has also dated more than other work on account of the personal details and eccentricities used by the designer. Walton comes off better in this respect, his work is a little more conservative and his glazed cabinet in walnut has aged very pleasantly.

Voysey also had a liking for long thin members in furniture design, but he seldom allowed it to carry him beyond the shapes and sizes that were practicable in good cabinet work, and his designs have therefore stood up to the passage of time and the wear and tear of everyday use better than those of Godwin or Mackintosh. It is a pity that the excellent examples of Voysey furniture shown have lost something of their original character through being oiled and polished by too loving hands; they should have been left untouched and would then have arrived at a tone and texture like that of the charming cupboard by Barnsley in the adjacent bay.

The group of furniture by Lethaby, Gimson and the Barnsley brothers is of outstanding interest. It would be difficult to find an important furniture designer of the twentieth century who has not been influenced by their work. The designs of this second generation

of the Morris School are very near to perfection within their self-imposed limitations. They are fresh and inventive, the medievalism of the earlier work has gone, but there is no attempt at a deliberate break with the past. Lethaby's Dresser for Melsetter House is a particularly fine example. It is a sturdily built piece, some may feel that it is over-decorated but no one could question the beauty of the material, and the design certainly sets it off to perfection, and asks nothing of the craftsman or of the timber that they cannot legitimately give. Through regular scrubbing it has weathered to a lovely light colour; soap and water seems to be the recipe for a perfect and lasting finish to oak, and one would like to see the treatment applied to the Voysey furniture to bring it back to the colour in which it was designed.

But it is Morris himself who is the hero of the exhibition, and the Victoria and Albert was lucky enough to have a complete example of his interior decoration ready to hand on its own premises. The Green Dining Room is open for the first time since the war; it is an early work dating from 1866-67 and except for the loss of the stained glass windows by Burne Jones during the war it is practically as the designers left it. For this occasion it is being used to exhibit furniture and carpets and embroidery by Morris and his associates. There is a certain gloomy dignity about the room that

Continued on page 619



Washstand, 1880,
by William Burges



**Use less fuel
lose less heat**

fit **“INSULIGHT”**

double-glazing units

“INSULIGHT” double-glazing units are hermetically sealed window panes composed of two sheets of glass separated by a metal spacer and a cell of dehydrated air. Because they reduce heat losses they enable air conditioning plant to be run more efficiently and consequently save fuel. They restrict condensation, and can be fitted without difficulty to the windows of any building—provided the

rebate can take the extra thickness. Send for the booklet about their advantages and the methods of fixing. Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, Lancs., or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1. Telephones: St. Helens 4001; Whitehall 5672-6. Supplies are available through the usual trade channels.



PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED

“INSULIGHT” is the British registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited

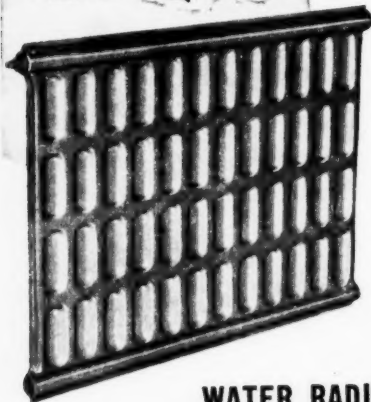


DIFFERENT PROBLEMS BUT—

both have

dimplex

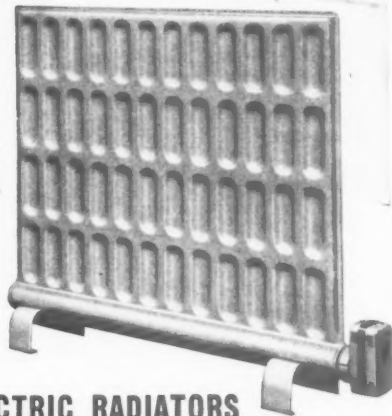
CENTRAL HEATING



WATER RADIATORS

In heavy gauge pressed steel for strength, yet only one third the weight of cast iron. Internally protected from rust and corrosion; exterior in glossy, dust-resisting stove enamelled finish—no painting needed on site. Standard colour: Light Bronze, or available in Gold, Cream, White, Sky Blue, Silver Grey, Eau-de-Nil and Black. In sections of 5, 6, 7½, 10, 15, 20 and 30 sq. ft. Heights 20¾" and 26¾". Wall bracket fixing.

Whether it's new
from the ground up
or a conversion job,
specify
Dimplex Radiators



ELECTRIC RADIATORS

The oil-filled radiators for plug-in central heating . . . thermostatically controlled, transportable, fireproof. They operate from any power point and have no exposed elements. The oil is hermetically sealed in; no replenishing, no fumes. Colours as for water models. Range incorporates Panel type models: ½kW., ¾kW., 1kW., 1½kW. and 2kW. Column type models: 1½kW. and 2kW. In all normal voltages. Mountings: Feet, castor wheels or wall brackets.

FOR EARLY DELIVERY



On display at the
Building Centres
London & Glasgow

dimplex

**PRESSED STEEL
RADIATORS**

Illustrated folders and price lists from

Dimplex Ltd., Dept. AA, Totton, Southampton, Hants. Tel: Totton 2481
Scotland: A. Caldwell-Young & Sons, 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel: CEN 4015
N. Ireland: N. B. Croft, 12-14 Gt. George's Street, Belfast. Tel: 20959



Dresser in unpolished oak inlaid with ebony, sycamore and bleached mahogany. W. R. Lethaby, 1900

seems to be an essential part of the Victorian Dining Room, but allowance must be made for the fact that when in use for dining the rich and sombre green walls would serve as a foil to the white table-cloth and the glitter of cutlery and glass. No dining room can look its best without a dinner, and Kate Faulkner's decorated piano is not a satisfactory centre-piece to the room though it is probably the most satisfactory of the pianos to be seen in this exhibition. The amazing painted piano by Phoebe Traquair is certainly a tour-de-force, but it would be difficult to live with, and the cottage piano by Baillie Scott is far too cottagey and does not look at all like a piano; in fact, a stranger opening it for the first time might be forgiven for expecting it to contain table-ware and condiment bottles.

The Green Dining Room is very early Morris, but even there the pattern work on walls and ceiling is handled with assurance and skill, in the later work of the firm, of which examples are shown in the main exhibition room, Morris's supremacy as a designer is clearly proved: his textiles and wall-papers cannot be rivalled by any of the remaining exhibits. Nevertheless, it is interesting to find that some of his ideas were anticipated by others, for example there is a wallpaper by Christopher Dresser dated 1877 that is very like the Morris willow bough of ten years later, but all the surviving Dresser papers are of sombre autumnal colouring. Pugin and Burges were not afraid of colour, but they had not the subtlety

of Morris. Their patterns were traditional and geometrical and the colours are usually limited to those of the medieval heralds; gorgeous they are but lacking the freshness of the designs of Morris and Webb.

It is probable that Morris's use of natural rather than geometrical forms as a basis for design can be traced to the teaching of Ruskin, and in fact Ruskin's ghost can be seen behind much of the best work of the period although he never appears in person. He was the acknowledged inspiration of Lethaby and Voysey, and many other designers of the younger generation owed him a debt though they were not always conscious of it. Certainly if there had been no Ruskin an exhibition of Victorian and Edwardian Decorative Arts would have been a very different affair. Possibly more would have come of the classical line pursued by Barry and Alfred Stevens. Stevens, indeed, threw himself back into the Italian Renaissance with a fervour equal to that of Burges and Pugin in another direction. In this exhibition there is a very inadequate sample of Stevens's work, enough to remind the visitor of his existence but not enough to give any idea of his real capacity. It is a pity that it was not possible to show one of the Dorchester House fireplaces. But if Barry, Stevens and Cockerell had carried the day we would have lost some of the most remarkable work that England has ever produced, and though good work would still have been done and superb craftsmanship would still have been turned out, it is

probable that we would have followed behind the classical banners of the Continent instead of suddenly and surprisingly taking a leading place in European decorative arts.

JOHN BRANDON-JONES.

Recognition of Examinations

The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors announces that the National Joint Council for Local Authorities, on the recommendation of the Local Government Examinations Board, has approved the Association's Examination in the Building Surveyors Section of membership for inclusion in the "List of Examinations Recognized for Promotion Purposes." It was further approved that the Examination should be recognized in the same way as the final examination of other technical examining bodies, and local authorities have been notified accordingly.

One of the implications of this recognition is that the passing of the I.A.A.S. Intermediate Examination (Building Surveyors Section) confers eligibility for promotion in local authority service to posts designated "professional" up to A.P.T. IV. Passing of the Final Examination confers eligibility for promotion to grade A.P.T. IV and higher grades, provided that the officer has had five years' approved experience.

Department of Health for Scotland: Bulletin of Appeal Decisions

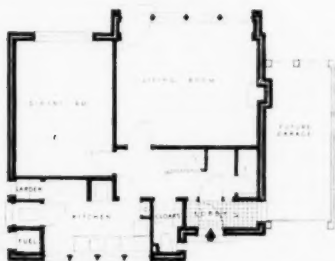
The Department of Health for Scotland has published a bulletin of selected planning appeal decisions. For some years new local planning authorities and other bodies interested in town and country planning have requested such a publication. This bulletin is the first of a series.

The bulletin contains summaries of 27 cases which have obviously been selected as illustrating special points of interest or principle. Five specially refer to the erection of houses, seven to change of use of property, four deal with the working of minerals and eleven with miscellaneous applications.

The bulletin is published in the hope that it will be of assistance to local planning authorities in dealing with applications for planning permission involving similar problems and considerations, but as it is quite rightly stressed, great care should be taken in applying the decisions cited in the bulletin to other cases where the facts and circumstances are not the same.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

House at Gosforth

ARCHITECTS:

TURLEY & WILLIAMSON

Site

Main axis North-South. Only 40ft total width. Requirement of client to have both reception rooms facing South to garden. Garage planned in width of site.

Planning

Hall and staircase reduced to minimum to enable maximum room sizes—total area, excluding garage 1,470 sq. ft. Bathroom and cloaks planned together so that internal plumbing possible. No visible pipes externally.

Materials: External

11in cavity walls faced 2½in Straw Rustic Facings (Stephenson, Northumberland).

Plinth: Staffordshire Blues.

Roof: Nigger Brown interlocking tiles.

Cills: Nigger brown plain tiles (2 courses).

Art. stone (3in) surrounds to certain windows.

Standard metal casement windows except Kitchen and Lounge. Latter timber construction with hardwood (Teak) mullions and centre hung pivot sashes.



Materials: Internal

3in Breeze partitions ground floor. Stud partitions first floor.

Ground floor: 3in concrete with internal D.P.C. membrane. Finish with Protheroe & MacNab P. & M. Cork carpet underlay except kitchen. Latter laid with Accotile 6in 6in and skirting.

Internal cills: Buff coloured Quarries 6in 6in.

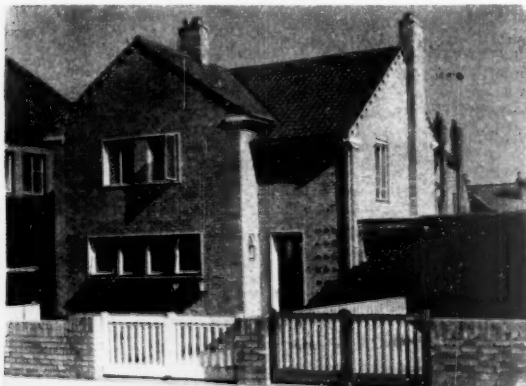
Fireplaces designed by Architects. Lounge fireplace—Beech shelving and grey egg-shell finished tiles.

Cost

Completed January, 1951. Contract price, £2,400, which does not include certain internal fittings, gas fires, boundary walls, etc.

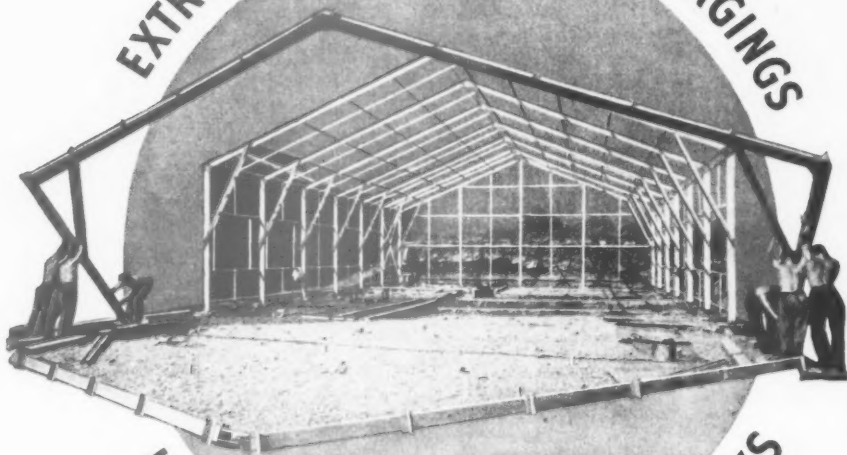
General Contractors

Fred Brown & Sons, Gosforth.



SOUTHERN FORGE

★
EXTRUSIONS TUBES AND FORGINGS



IN ALMINAL ALUMINIUM ALLOYS

The interesting Southern Forge extruded hollow box section employed for the main frame in "Alframe" structures as shown above.



Southern Forge Extrusions are used in the "Alframe" permanent and temporary buildings designed and manufactured by SMD of Slough. Aluminium alloy extrusions enable these structures to be light yet strong for simple and speedy erection; they do not rust and require no painting.



SOUTHERN FORGE LTD • MEADFIELD ROAD • LANGLEY • BUCKS

TELEPHONE: LANGLEY 301

OFFICE ★ DRAWING OFFICE ★ FACTORY ★ CANTEEN

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Keep sections D and E of
the M.D.S. catalogues
by you for reference.
Post free upon request

Instrument Division

THE
M.D.S.
MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS
(SYNDICATE)
LTD

41 ST. JAMES'S GARDENS, LONDON, W.11
Telephone: PARK 4416 (3 lines)

SURVEYORS ★ ARCHITECTS ★ ENGINEERS ★ STUDENTS**MARRYAT-SCOTT LIFTS**

Here are some of the questions answered
for you by the Marryat-Scott Architects
Lift Calculating Rule. ★

1. What space is needed for the installation of a Passenger Lift to carry six persons?
2. What will be the load on the surrounding walls?
3. How many people per hour could such a lift deal with if, for example, we agreed on a speed of 200 feet per minute?
4. What size Lift-Car do you recommend for carrying Beds and Stretchers in a Hospital?
5. Can I get a useful Lift for general goods in a well size of 6 feet x 6 feet and how large would the lift car be?



★ Free on application to:—

MARRYAT & SCOTT LTD**The Lift Manufacturers****Wellington Works, Hounslow, Middlesex**

Now available free to Architects on request to any of these addresses:—

LONDON, 40 Hatton Garden, E.C.1. ● BIRMINGHAM, 41 Water St. ● LIVERPOOL, 15 Tithebarn St. ● BRIGHTON, 34 Chesham Rd.
BRISTOL, 117 123 Redcliffe St. ● GLASGOW, 151, Moncur St. ● BELFAST, 67 Queen St. ● DUBLIN, 38 Dawson St.

Gentlemen's Agreements

I NOTICED in a recent law report concerning a building matter that a County Court Judge gave a warning that "gentlemen's agreements" in contract matter should be avoided at all costs as they lead, sooner or later, to costly troubles, and this remark brought to mind a number of matters to which I feel it would be useful to call attention. None are new but several need repetition from time to time.

I am not a lawyer and cannot therefore enter into precise discussions as to what is and is not correct in the eyes of the law; from experience, however, I have learnt how important it is for an architect to watch his step in order to avoid exceeding the power given him as the agent for his client and also for him to safeguard his own position *vis-à-vis* both the client and the contractor.

As in the case covered by the law report already mentioned architects seem, from time to time, to be very rash in issuing instructions which are in fact outside their province as agents for their clients. Most certainly they should not take chances by authorizing contractors to execute work which does not form part of the contract between the client and the contractor. The normal R.I.B.A. contract gives the architect certain rights and duties, which are clearly defined, as agent for the client, but these must not be exceeded without amended authority.

I think it cannot be emphasized too frequently that it is necessary to obtain the client's agreement to incur extra costs. Also to keep the client well informed on financial matters throughout the progress of the work usually avoids bickering at the end of the job when the final account has to be settled.

There is always a tendency to omit to confirm verbal instructions, but without such confirmation it is difficult to square up the accounts. It is, of course, equally important that contractors notify and obtain authority for all variations from the contract, especially those involving extra costs. I am sure most architects have suffered from contractors who dislike, or even seem incapable of, writing letters so that things happen without the architect's knowledge; when this occurs architects should not meekly accept the situation without serious protest to prevent a recurrence.

I try, at the commencement of every job, to instil into the minds of all my clients, and, if it is a domestic job, the minds of my clients' wives, that they must in no circumstances give instructions to contractors and that I alone can receive and give instructions. I do, however, remind them that should they be so foolish as to give any instructions then they are to let me know at once so that I may confirm them to the builder or, if necessary, counter-

mand them before any change can have been made. Equally, I try to remind the contractor, and especially his foreman on the site, that orders should not be taken except from me, my staff and the clerk of works, or, if given by others, must on no account be acted upon until I have been able to confirm them.

On no account, except as payment for extra copies of documents and drawings, should architects receive money payments, gifts, free home repairs, etc., etc., from contractors or sub-contractors. This includes Christmas presents. I know many architects accept presents at Christmas but I still think it to be wrong. Equally I suggest to contractors, suppliers and their agents that they should realize that the giving of these presents is a sheer waste of money as I am sure it seldom has the desired influencing effect. Good information about their products is a much better reminder of the firm's existence than are Christmas presents.

Equally, architects should not make payments to contractors and seek their reimbursement from the client. It is more satisfactory to make clients pay contractors direct as it makes clear what many clients do not seem to understand, namely, that the architect does not get a "rake-off."

Architects should be careful never to give an order involving the expenditure of money without the prior consent of the client; without such consent the architect makes himself liable for the payment since he is not acting as agent if he has not received authority to place an order. It may be remembered that this was the cause of early trouble in the "Honeywood File" when the architect ordered trial holes to be dug without first seeking his client's agreement.

I always feel it is most important to be sure that consultants and quantity surveyors are appointed by or at least with the agreement and knowledge of the client and not by the architect, in order to ensure that any liability for fees rests with the client. I recall an unfortunate incident when an architect had appointed, without the knowledge of the client, a quantity surveyor to prepare a Bill on the assumption that the client did not need to know of the existence of the quantity surveyor since he would be paid by the builder in the usual way through the inclusion of his fees as part of the estimate and contract. Unfortunately owing to some unexpected difficulty the client was unable to proceed with the work. As the work was not proceeding the quantity surveyor naturally asked the architect for his fees since his work of preparing the Bill was completed and in turn the architect asked the client to pay them; the client replied that he did not know a quantity surveyor had been employed nor had he given in-

structions to do so and whoever had instructed the quantity surveyor would have to meet his charges; the quantity surveyor's fees made, a very serious demand on the architect's fees for abandoned work as his solicitor assured him he had no legal claim on the client since he acted without authority as the agent of the client.

The foregoing matter brings to my mind the need for architects to have, from the earliest stages of one's dealings with a client, an agreement as to their own fees. Of course, with public authorities and corporations such agreements must be "under seal" but for private clients an exchange of letters associated with a copy of the R.I.B.A. scale is usually adequate. There have been, in my experience, too many unnecessary disputes about fees at the end of jobs, when relations, for various reasons, may possibly be a little strained, which would have been avoided completely had the matter of fees been properly agreed before the work started.

Another point which occurs to me is the frequency that one finds cases of architects themselves accepting estimates from, and instructing sub-contractors and suppliers of materials and components. I think most sub-contractors and suppliers are aware of the necessity of obtaining orders from or their confirmation by the main contractor. Nevertheless, architects should remember always that orders must be placed by the contractors, thus architects should instruct the contractors to place the necessary orders, as this permits of the contractor making the proper sub-contract or giving orders in a manner which will tie up delivery dates, maintenance, providing attendance, unloading facilities and special scaffolding.

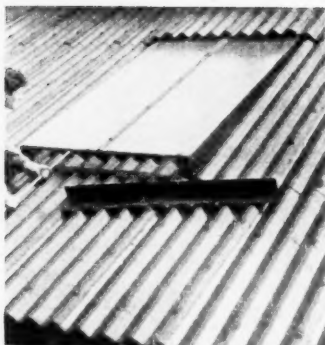
Many main contractors like to obtain the sub-contract estimates for work covered by p.c. sums and I think it is as well that they should, so long as they obtain the approval of the architect to the list of those to be invited; this permits the architect to assure himself that the proposed firms are of the right type for the particular job. It must be borne in mind that it is virtually impossible to write down in a specification an exact description of the quality of workmanship required in some of the trades and in consequence the right type of firms for each job must be selected.

DUTCH UNCLE

M.O.W. LECTURES NOVEMBER

DONCASTER: Tuesday, November 25, at 7.15 p.m.

GOOD PRACTICE IN DOMESTIC DRAINAGE.—Speaker: F. J. Crabbe, Building Research Station, at the Technical College, St. George Gate, Doncaster.



STRUCTURE WINDOWS, ETC. A 88

A neatly designed roof light (note only usable with the roofing sheets made by the same firm and as illustrated here).

The principle of this glazing—trade name *Spreadite*—is a frame placed on two adjoining purlins and extending over the cover width of the two R.P.M. sheets.

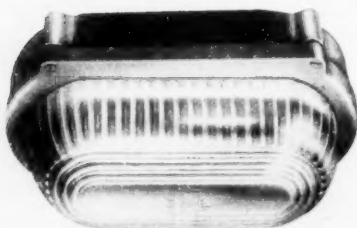
Thus the width of the light is constant for each type of corrugation and the length is determined by the respective purlin spacings.

The frame consists of head and foot pieces and sidecheeks. The foot member is so formed as to raise it above the purlin, thus providing an opening through which a mop can pass for cleaning.

The flashing at the foot of the light is easily removable as shown.

At the head of the light the corrugations of the sheeting are filled to ensure weather-proofness.

The price is in the region of 12s. 6d. per sq. ft. delivered and fixed. The product is available on order.



SERVICES LIGHTING, B 159

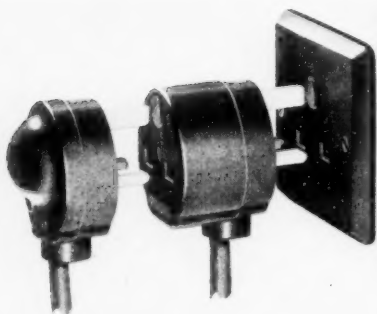
Priced at 29s., this is the latest addition to a well-known range of fittings for industrial lighting use.

The body of the unit is of die-cast aluminium alloy, drilled and tapped with one hole for 1/2 in. conduit.

The glass is opalescent prismatic to give side light dispersion.

Two fixing holes are provided at brick width (1 1/2 in.) to allow greater ease of fixing.

The lamp holder is reversible and takes lamps up to 100 watts. The fitting measures 1 1/2 in. x 6 in. x 4 1/2 in. and weighs 4 lbs. 4 ozs.



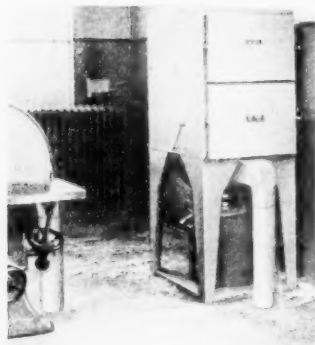
SERVICES ELECTRIC WIRING, ETC. B 58

Here is the new Clix 13 amp. fused and shuttered plug adaptor which, by combining the operations of plug and adaptor, makes an additional plug unnecessary.

There are no loose adaptors to be lost or pinched by someone for another socket!

The unit fits any standard 13-amp. sockets to B.S.1363.

The list price is 7s. each in brown and 8s. each in ivory.



PLANT FACTORY EQUIPMENT D 141

Features of this unit dust collector—trade name "Dustmaster"—include flame-proof fabric filters of patent design—a new type of semi-automatic filter shaking gear and various standard sizes of dust storage bins.

The model illustrated is typical of:

(a) The 3 cu. ft. bin unit—5ft. 4 1/2 in. high.

(b) The 1 cu. ft. bin unit—5ft. 2 1/2 in. high.

(c) The 5 cu. ft. bin unit—7ft. 5 1/2 in. high.

There is also a 4ft. 5 1/2 in. unit for mounting on clients' storage chamber.

Floor area occupied by the model illustrated is 2ft. 5 1/2 in. by 2ft. 7 1/2 in.

These collectors are suitable for use with all types of dry grinding machines, for cigarette making and tobacco machines and for many other special operations in engineering, chemical and other industries.

Data sheets will be forwarded on application to the makers, who will give advice on applications of the Dustmaster.

MOSAICS

The names and addresses of manufacturers of any item illustrated in MOSAICS, together with more detailed information relating to their products—including price and availability—will be forwarded to readers on request.

Letters should quote the serial number and be addressed to:

The Editor,
The Architect and Building News,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Please mark the envelope MOSAICS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

All prices for Ribble Ordinary Portland and Velocrete Rapid Hardening Portland cements, supplied in non-returnable packages only, throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland are reduced as from October 1, 1952, by 3s. per ton gross.

The reduction will apply to the prices given in all their outstanding quotations and contracts to the above cements in respect of supplies in non-returnable packages. Future business will continue to be on a day-to-day basis in accordance with the prices ruling on the date of delivery and, subject to these reservations, they will be pleased to continue to exchange contract notes.

The reduction will not apply to supplies in returnable packages or in bulk, the prices for which will remain unaltered.

Scotland's principal iron foundry firms will be represented at a conference in Glasgow on design policy in the industry which has been organized by the Council of Industrial Design Scottish Committee for November 18th.

Questions of the employment and training of designers in an industry which ranges through lamp-posts, cookers, fire-places and heating stoves will bulk large in discussions based on four papers to be delivered to the conference.

The first will be given by Mr. G. H. Lawrence, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., F.R.I.A.S., T.D., of the Department of Health for Scotland, on the architectural background to the ironfounder's work.

Mr. Leslie Julius, of Hille and Co., Ltd., London, will speak about his own experience in applying a design policy in the furniture industry.

The designer's point of view on relationships between designers and manufacturers will be given by Mr. Misha Black, O.B.E., F.S.I.A., M.Inst.R.A., of Design Research Unit, London.

Professor R. W. Baker, A.R.C.A., of the Royal College of Art, London, will speak on the training of designers in collaboration with a particular industry.

The conference will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Coughtrie, of the Belmos Co., Ltd., of Bellshill, and has been called at the request of leading members of the industry.

"F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers—1952/53." 25th edition has been published for the Federation of British Industries by Kelly's Directories, Limited, and Hille and Sons Limited, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Publication Price 42s (post free). Size 9 1/2 in. x 7 1/2 in. 922 pages. Bound full cloth.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT • NEWS •

OPEN

BUILDING

ASHBOURNE R.C. (a) 10 houses and sewage filter plant at Alkington and 8 houses, 4 maisonettes and sewage filter plant at Cubley. (b) Mr. A. Percy Taylor, 59, Chapel Street, Belper, Derbys. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 3.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS B.C. (a) 14 aged persons' dwellings, Newbarns (South) Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 3.

BEAUMARIS B.C. (a) 20 houses with excavation roadmaking and drainage works, Cae Bricks site. (b) Mr. S. Colwyn Foulkes, Merton Place, Pwllcrochan Avenue, Colwyn Bay. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 1.

BEVERLEY R.C. (a) (1) 52 houses at Woodmansey, and (2) 8 houses at Lund. (b) Mr. G. Palfreyman, 36, Market Place. (c) 1gn. each contract, cheque payable to Council. (c) Dec. 12.

BLACKPOOL B.C. (a) Infants' school at Langdale Road, Mereside Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, with details of similar contracts carried out, labour force, plant and technical supervisory staff available and trades to be sub-contracted. (d) Nov. 24.

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) Police offices above existing basement accommodation at Market Square. (b) Borough Engineer, 26-30, King's Road. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 1.

COALVILLE AND DISTRICT CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (a) Ambulance station headquarters, Forest Road, Coalville. (b) J. Clamp, Tower Chambers, Coalville. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 1.

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (a) (1) Approx. 300 houses, (2) factory (approx. 12,000 sq ft), (3) 3 pairs of houses. (b) General Manager, The Stone House, South Road; with particulars of similar works executed.

CRAWLEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (a) (Site 2) 292 dwellings and 26 garages, (Site 3) 188 dwellings and 24 garages, (Site 4) 325 dwellings and 25 garages, and (Site 5) 237 dwellings and 12 garages. (b) Chief Architect, "Broadfield," Crawley, Sussex. (d) Nov. 27.

CUCKFIELD R.C. (a) Contract No. 88) 24 dwellings at Horsham Road, Pease Pottage, Crawley. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Bolstro Road, Haywards Heath. (c) 2gns. (c) Dec. 22.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Fire station and 2 houses, Hogg Lane, Grays. (Approx. value of contract £45,000.) (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford; with full details. (d) Nov. 22.

FARNHAM U.C. (a) 30 houses, Bricksbury Hill site, Upper Hale. (b) Messrs. A. J. and L. R. Stedman, South Street. (c) £2. (c) Dec. 11.

HARROW U.C. (a) 35 dwellings at "Antoneys," Uxbridge Road, Pinner. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Stanmore. (c) £2 crossed cheque payable to Council. (c) Dec. 9.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

DENNISON KETT & CO. LTD.

ROLLING SHUTTERS

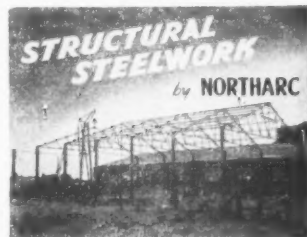
& GRILLES • IRON DOORS
STAIRCASES • LIFTS
COLLAPSIBLE GATES

KENOVAL HOUSE
226-230, FARMERS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.5. Phone: RELiance 4266

ENGERT & ROLFE LTD ASPHALTE WORK LONDON E 14 EAST 1441

★ Air Compressors
and
Pneumatic Tools
for
Sale or Hire

THOS W. WARD LTD.
ALBION WORKS • SHEFFIELD
Phone: 26311 (22 lines). "Grams: "Forward."



Roof Trusses up to 100'-0" Span
Steel Frameworks for Industrial
and Municipal Projects, designed
and fabricated to specific requirements

THE NORTHARC ORGANISATION
260, LANGHAM ROAD,
TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.15
PHONE: BOWES PARK 2151 & 7544

A. & P. STEVEN LTD

"APS" LIFTS

181 ST. JAMES ROAD, GLASGOW, C.4
Tel.: Bell 0356

LONDON: 10 Nicholson St., S.E.1. Tel. Waterloo 4465
MANCHESTER, 1: 12 Charles St. Tel. Ardwick 1391
EDINBURGH, 2: 2 North West Circus Place Tel. Edin 27995

BIRMINGHAM, 18: 63 Hockley Hill. Tel. Northern 1266



stone—
king of building materials—
easily and cheaply cut—
on site or in quarry—
with PPK stone cutting chain saws.
write for particulars
of full range of types—
siskol machines limited,
sheffield 6.

"EXCAVATION SPECIALISTS"
COMPLETE RANGE
OF EARTH MOVING TACKLE

"CAUDLE"
OF
LAND GEAR
CO., LTD.,
BIRMINGHAM 26.

Telephone: STEECHORD 3011 Two Lines

DAMP WALLS CAN BE MADE
WITH ONLY BONE DRY

ONE COAT OF
Penetrex

WATERPROOFING LIQUID

Absolutely Colourless, Penetrex does its job thoroughly, on all surfaces, Outside or Inside. One gallon covers 30 Square Yards. Sold by Builders' Merchants in all sizes from Quart tin to 10 Gallon drums. Send for price and name of nearest stockists to

F. A. WINTERBURN LTD.
(Incorporating Lithex Products)
HOLBORN STREET, LEEDS, 6. Tel.: 25662



HOOLE U.C. (a) 32 houses, Hoole House Estate. (b) Mr. Robert Boot, 22, Newgate Street, Chester. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 8.

HUNTINGDON R.C. (a) 1 pair of houses and 2 pairs of bungalows, Woodwalton, and 1 pair of houses at Barham. (b) K. A. Milner, 4, Market Hill. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 4.

LEWES B.C. (a) (Contract 10) 25 houses, Church Lane Estate (North). (b) Borough Engineer, Council Offices, Fisher Street. (c) 3gns. (d) Dec. 6.

LINCOLN NO. 3 HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (a) Houses at Raucby Hospital. (b) Messrs. Vallance and Westwick, White Hart Chambers, White Hart Street, Mansfield. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 6.

LIVERPOOL C.C. (a) Conversion of ground floor into 3 flats at Holly Street flats. (b) City Architect, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Kingsway, 2. (c) 2gns to City Treasurer. (e) Dec. 4.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Alterations and additions to Oakwood Hall, Romiley, Cheshire, to form remand home. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) Ign. (e) Dec. 9.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE E.C. (a) Alterations and extensions at the Grammar Schools, Newtown. (b) Director of Education, County Offices, Newtown. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 1.

NANTWICH R.C. (a) 26 houses at Wrenbury. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Stapely House, near Nantwich. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 6.

NESTON U.C. (a) Extension to Central Library. (b) Council's Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) Ign. (e) Nov. 29.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE E.C. (a) The second stage of the Rutherford college of technology, Northumberland Road. (b) City Architect, 18, Cloth Market, 1. (c) 2gns cheque payable to Newcastle-upon-Tyne Education Committee. (d) Dec. 1. (e) Jan. 26, 1953.

N. IRELAND—BELFAST C.C. (a) (1) brickwork, (2) reinforced concrete floors and roofs, (3) precast concrete copings, etc. (4) steel windows with glazing, and (5) ancillary building works for superstructure of main and ancillary buildings at Victoria power station. (b) Messrs. Merz and McLellan, Carlisle House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (c) 10gns. (e) Dec. 19.

N. IRELAND—GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND. (a) R.U.C. barrack at York Road, Belfast. (b) Ministry of Finance (Room 103), Law Courts Building, May Street, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) Dec. 9.

PETERBOROUGH JOINT EDUCATION BOARD. (a) 2 additional classrooms for extension to Doeghorpe/Newark County School, Central Avenue, Peterborough. (b) F. J. Smith, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 8.

SCOTLAND—EDINBURGH C.C. (a) 6 houses (all trades) at Ingis Green Road. (b) City Architect, City Chambers, 1. (e) Dec. 5.



Trial BORINGS

TO PROVE STRATA

**BORE HOLES for
WATER SUPPLY
PUMPING PLANTS, Etc.**

Telephone: ECCLes 2261-2-3
Telegrams: Thom, Patricroft

WATER SUPPLIES
JOHN THOM
CANAL WORKS PATRICROFT MANCHESTER

EVANS LIFTS

LTD

ABBEEY LANE, LEICESTER

London Office:
66 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

NEW FLOORS for OLD

Floors of all Types
Repaired and Renewed

FLOOR RENOVATIONS Ltd
36 LAURISTON RD., E.B. Phone: AMH 5471-2
Sandpapering machines for hire

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS

J. W. GRAY & SON LTD.
37, RED LION ST., HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON, W.C.1. Tele. Chancery 8701/2

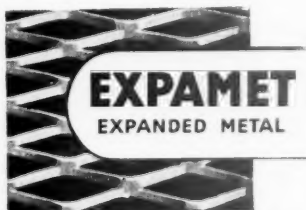
STEEPLEJACKS

The WARRY 'TROJAN' MOBILE HOIST
10 CWT. CAPACITY

22 ft. Column—Extensible to 80 ft.

Price **£295** ex works

THE WARRY PATENT BUILDING EQUIPMENT
FAGGS ROAD, FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX. Co., Ltd.
Phone: FELTHAM 4057-B



EXPAMET

EXPANDED METAL

THE EXPANDED METAL COMPANY LTD.
Burwood House, Caxton Street, S.W.1, Abbey 3933
Stranton Works, West Hartlepool. Hartlepool 2194

SOMERSET C.C. (a) Writhlington secondary school. (b) County Architect, Park Street, Taunton; with details of financial and material resources. (d) Nov. 24.

SOUTH WESTMORLAND R.C. (a) 56 houses and site works at Staveley. (b) Messrs. Middleton and Jones, 1, Queen Street, Lancaster. (c) 3gns. (e) Nov. 29.

SUNDERLAND B.C. (a) School on the Hylton Red House Estate. (b) Borough Architect, Grange House, Stockton Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Dec. 12.

SUTTON AND CHEAM B.C. (a) (Site A) 12 flats and 3 houses at Benhill Wood Road and (Site B) 10 houses and 1 bungalow at Benhill Wood Road, Sutton. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, High Street, Sutton. (c) 5gns. (d) Dec. 5. (e) Jan. 9, 1953.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY U.C. (a) 245 houses, 24 flats and 31 garages (Housing Scheme No. 16). (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices. (e) Dec. 15.

WORCESTER C.C. (a) Extensions, alterations and internal redecorations at the Infants' Block, Perryfields Cottage Homes, Midland Road. (b) City Engineer, 22, Bridge Street; immediately. (c) 3gns. (e) Dec. 10.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BUILDING

WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL. (1) Phase "A" of large housing scheme. (2) Warwick Way. (3) J. Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. (4) £464,230.

CROYDON B.C. (1) 400 houses. (2) New Addington Estate. (3) Wates, Ltd., 1258, London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.

LONDON CITY. (1) Block of offices for Lloyd's. (2) Fenchurch Street. (3) J. Mowlem and Co., Ltd., Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.1. (4) £2,000,000. Foundation stones laid.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE CORPORATION. (1) Transport depot. (2) Slatford Lane. (3) George Bainbridge, 205, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (4) £200,000.

BARNET, HERTS. (1) Secondary school. (2) Barnet Lane. (3) Marples, Ridgway and Partners, Ltd., 2, Lygon Place, London, S.W.1. (4) £220,000.

WINDSOR B.C. (1) 60 houses. (2) Clewer Hill Road. (3) Token Construction Co., Ltd., 48, Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (4) £71,787.

BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK B.C. (1) 42 flats. (2) Hogarth Lane. (3) Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., 75, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5. (4) £75,386.



"FLEXTILE"

A "Red Hand" Permanent Roofing Felt

D. ANDERSON & SON LTD., Stratford, Manchester

Specify CERRUX DECORATIVE PAINTS

CELLON LTD., KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

OFFICE AND FACTORY SMITHS CLOCKS 8 DAY AND SECTRIC

Details and Price List on Application

WILD'S ENGINEERING and CONTRACTING CO.
10 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: TEMple Bar 4522

London's Finest new & secondhand Value ARCHITECTS' PLAN CHESTS



Steel & Wood Office Furniture
Filing Cabinets
Sales Chairs etc.
M. MARGOLIS
378-580 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1 Phone: EUG 1022

RINGMER BUILDING WORKS, LTD.

BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

Joinery Specialists

RINGMER : LEWES : SUSSEX

Telephone: Lewes 300

ASPHALT WORK TO ALL B.S.

COVERITE
(ASPHALTERS) LTD.
PALACE GATES STN. R22, Broom's Park 70/1/2

PORTSMOUTH B.C. (1) 48 flats. (2) King's Road. (3) F. J. Privett, Ltd., Copnor Road, Portsmouth. (4) £95,504.

PORTSMOUTH. (1) Operating theatre. (2) St. Mary's Hospital. (3) Barnes and Elliott, Ltd., 15a, Castle Road, Southsea. (4) £40,997.

WORCESTERSHIRE E.C. (1) College of Further Education. (2) Kidderminster. (3) William Cooper and Sons (Builders), Ltd., West Street, Blackheath, Birmingham. (4) £125,204.

BELFAST CORPORATION. (1) Primary school. (2) Taughmonagh. (3) Short Bros. and Harland, Ltd., Airport Road, Belfast. (4) £165,000.

DUDLEY B.C. (1) 236 houses. (2) Sledmere Estate. (3) John McLean and Sons, Ltd., Coven, Staffs. (4) £337,773.

WORTHING B.C. (1) 66 houses. (2) Maybridge Estate. (3) Gorham (Contractors), Ltd., Goring-by-Sea, Worthing. (4) £98,000.

WITNEY (OXON) U.D.C. (1) 56 houses. (2) Park Road Estate. (3) A. C. Carter, Ltd., Green Road, Headington, Oxford. (4) £81,976.

SHOREDITCH B.C. (1) 130 dwellings. (2) St. Mary's Estate. (3) Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd., 31, Sun Street, London, E.C.2. (4) £220,000.

SOUTHWARK B.C. (1) Blocks of flats. (2) Lancaster Street. (3) W. J. Marston and Sons, Ltd., 1, Stephendale Road, S.W.6. (4) £85,800.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. (1) Blocks of flats. (2) Burdett Estate, Stepney. (3) Stewart and Partners, Baker Street, London, W.1. (4) £254,500.

NORWICH CITY COUNCIL. (1) 66 flats. (2) Whalebone Square. (3) W. Llewellyn and Sons, Ltd., 18, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich. (4) £88,714.

MITCHAM B.C. (1) 66 maisonettes. (2) Baron House. (3) E. H. Smith (Croydon), Ltd., Wellesley Road, Croydon. (4) £157,000.



ARCHITECTURAL IRONWORK

Since 1885

HOTCHKISS LIMITED

ASHFORD ROAD, EASTBOURNE. 2424

JOINTLESS FLOORING

By THE LIOTEX ASBESTOS FLOORING CO. LTD.

Prices and Samples on Request
10/29 Jarrow Rd., London, S.E.16 (Dept. A.B.)
Bermundsey 4341/2/3

PICKERING'S LIFTS

STOCKTON-ON-TEES. Tel.: 65278

LONDON OFFICE:

116 VICTORIA ST., S.W.1. Tel.: VIC 9860

ENGERT & ROLFE LTD INODOROUS FELTS FROM STOCK

LONDON E 14 ER EAST 1441

Adamsez Ltd

SANITARY ENGINEERS AND
FIRECLAY MANUFACTURERS

SCOTSWOOD-ON-TYNE

London Showroom: 54, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

KINNEAR PATENT STEEL ROLLING SHUTTERS

"Rolling" Shutters is a term indicative of class, not quality, but the word "KINNEAR" prefixed gives added significance and carries with it the assurance of superior service.

HIGHEST FIRST COST—
LONGEST LIFE

ARTHUR L. GIBSON & CO LTD

Twickenham Birmingham Manchester Glasgow



FOR over fifty years Libraco Ltd. have been designing and manufacturing furniture and woodwork of all descriptions for

LIBRARIES SCHOOLS & OFFICES

The illustration shows the ILFORD BRANCH (Pre-Fab) ADULT LIBRARY recently equipped by Libraco Ltd.

Write for Illustrated Booklet.

LIBRACO

LOMBARD WALL, WOOLWICH RD.,
CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.7.

Telephone: Greenwich 3106 & 3309.



COLRON

★ WOOD DYE

THE "1-COAT" TRANSPARENT
PENETRATING, PERMANENT
PRESERVATIVE STAIN FOR
ALL NEW WOODWORK.

It cannot raise the grain.

★ 12 SHADES:
ALL SIZES

ADVISORY SERVICE

Shade cards, full directions and working instructions for contractor's use, estimates and over 50 years of specialist's experience are at your service.

RONUK Ltd., Portslade, Sussex
Polishing 16 South Molton Street,
Contract Dept. London, W.1

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Incorporated by Royal Charter

St. Albans Grove, Kensington, W.8

Day and Evening Courses for the following Examinations
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Building, Quantities and Valuations sub-divisions), commence in April

Applications by 31st December.

University of London Degree of B.Sc. (Estate Management), commence in October. (Day courses only.)

Applications by 31st May.

Postal Courses

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Institution of Municipal Engineers, Royal Sanitary Institute, commence in April and October. Town Planning Institute, commence in May and October. B.Sc. (Estate Management), commence in January and July.

Application forms should reach the College two complete calendar months prior to commencement of course.

Applications to The Secretary.

Telephone: Western 1546

When crime administered
the law...



In Queen Anne's reign, crime flourished on a monstrous scale—in an underworld of cut-throats and sneak-thieves, of hidden cellars where boys were bred to a life of petty stealing. The infamous leader of these rogues was Jonathan Wild—"Prince of Robbers" whose daily profession was that of a city magistrate. Not until 1725 was he unmasked and executed.

However, those who had insured with the newly formed Sun Fire Office at least lived secure from the consequences of having their homes burnt down by marauding bands.

To-day, the Sun Insurance Office provides security and insurance service for all contingencies.



The Centuries-old Sign of Public Service

Head Office: 63 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

ARCHITECTURE AS A CAREER

A Practical Handbook for Students

By MAURICE E. TAYLOR, M.T.P.I., A.R.I.B.A., F.I.L.A., F.R.I.A.S., F.S.A. SCOT., R.I.B.A. DIST. T.P., A.A. DIP. OF PLANNING. Offers practical, comprehensive and up-to-date information on every aspect of the subject, and discusses many problems the intending architect is likely to encounter. The various methods of approach to the architectural profession, regulations and documents concerning the most important R.I.B.A. examinations, and the many scholarships and prizes open to students are all described in detail. This book, published for *The Architect & Building News*, will prove an invaluable guide to all who would enter the profession.

10s. 6d. net. By post 10s. 11d.

Obtainable at all booksellers or from:

THE PUBLISHING DEPT., DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON S.E.1

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

APPOINTMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Rate 1/6 per line, minimum 3/-

Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue

APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

BOROUGH OF POOLE.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Borough Engineer's Department at a salary in accordance with Grade VII of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£685-£760).

Application forms may be obtained from the Borough Engineer. Completed applications should be forwarded by the 6th December, 1952, to the undersigned.

The Council will assist, if necessary, in finding suitable living accommodation.

WILSON KENYON,
Town Clerk. [6785]

November, 1952.

BOROUGH OF WALTHAMSTOW.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT, ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment on Grades I-V A.P.T. Division (£495-£675, inclusive of London Weighting) commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications with names of two persons for references should be received by the undersigned not later than Friday, 5th December, 1952.

G. A. BLAKELEY,
Town Clerk. [6787]

Town Hall,
Walthamstow,
E.17.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VI-VII. £670-£785.

CANDIDATES must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., experienced in design and construction of modern buildings and capable of carrying through projects from inception to completion N.I.C. Service Conditions; medical examination; post pensionable. Consideration given to registered disabled persons.

Apply by 8th December, with copies of three recent testimonials, on forms obtainable from County Architect, 123, London Road, Leicester. [6790]

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Architectural Department:

- (a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade A.P.T.X. £835-1,025 p.a.
- (b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade A.P.T.IX. £815-935 p.a.
- (c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade A.P.T.VIII. £760-835 p.a.
- (d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade A.P.T.VI. £670-735 p.a.

The Associatehip of the R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification must be held and applicants must have had considerable experience in an Architect's office.

For post (a) candidates should be good administrators capable of taking charge of a section of the Department and should have an extensive knowledge of municipal housing and estate layouts.

A Town Planning qualification will be an advantage.

Housing accommodation cannot be provided. The posts are permanent, superannuable, subject to a medical examination and to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed with the heading of the post applied for, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned not later than the 12th December, 1952.

Canvassing disqualifies.

A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
City Architect. [6788]

Civic Centre,
Birmingham, 1.

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

CHURCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade IV for a period of approximately two years.

The appointment will be determinable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applicants should be competent to assist in the preparation of housing schemes and have passed the intermediate R.I.B.A. examination or the equivalent.

Applications, stating age, present and previous appointments, qualifications and experience should be delivered to the undersigned with copies of two recent testimonials not later than Saturday, the 13th December next.

F. A. HEYS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices,
CHURCH,
Nr. Ayrington,
Lincs. [6786]

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

RATE: 1 1/6d. per line, minimum 3/-, average line 6 words. Each paragraph charged separately.

BOX NOS. add 2 words plus 1/- for registration and forwarding replies.

PRESS DAY Monday. Remittances payable to Hiffe & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

No responsibility accepted for errors.

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

VACANCIES for Architects (A.R.I.B.A.) in Housing Division. (a) Grade II (£837/10-£1,002). (b) Grade III up to £837/10. (c) Tech. Assists. up to £696. Appl. forms and particulars from Architect, County Hall, S.E.1, quoting AR EK, H 3, (1203). [6791]

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, age 20 to 25, required by University Department, must be capable of measuring and preparing plans of existing buildings without supervision, also working drawings and specifications under supervision, salary according to age and experience.—Apply in writing to Director in Estate Management, University of Cambridge, 74, Trumpington Street, Cambridge. [6794]

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

DRAUGHTSMAN required, some experience in civil engineering work an advantage; pay according to ability; opportunity for advancement. Write Guxey Steel Shuttering, 25, Craven St. W.C.2. [6793]

CLERKS of Works required by Kuwait Oil Co., for service in Kuwait, must have served either full carpentry and joinery or full building apprenticeship in addition to at least 6 years' experience as Clerk of Works in all sections of the building trade, membership of the Clerk of Works Association an advantage, age 22-40, salary starting £790 p.a. clear, plus generous allowances, pension scheme and kit allowance. Write for application form, giving personal details and quoting K.1615/7 to Box S. 28, c/o 191, Gresham House, E.C.2. [6783]

SITUATIONS VACANT—contd.

ARCHITECTURAL Designer Draughtsman (age 25 to 30) required by general, gas and chemical engineering firm on Tees-side. Applicants must be experienced in preparation and layout for industrial buildings, etc.—Apply, stating age, experience, etc., quoting reference "F." to Box 3826. [6792]

SERVICES OFFERED

THATCHING and reedlaying contracts undertaken by experts.—J. G. Cowell, Soham, Ely, Cambs. [0122]

FOR SALE

"LAFCO" Flooring Compound supplied by us for you to lay. Particulars from Lafco Compounds, Ltd., 26, Brighton Rd., Sutton, Surrey. [0126]

ALL Mouldings, Plain and Embossed, and Embossed ornaments. Numerous designs.—Derever's Moulding Mills, Ltd., 60, Posenall Rd., Dalston, E.8. [0086]

MANHOLE covers and frames, cast iron, 24in. x 18in., 50lb, 84lb, 112lb, immediate delivery, budget and zinc coated to order.—Particulars from The East Dereham Foundry, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk. [6789]

PLANT FOR SALE

TWO cement and concrete mixers for sale, Fowler 10/7 with petrol engine drive; photo available.—F. J. Edwards, Ltd., 359, Euston Rd., London, Euston 4681. [6782]

LITERARY

AUTHORS invited to submit MSS all types (including Poems) for publication.—Stockwell, Ltd., Elms Court, Hfracombe, (Estd. 1898.). [6756]

NISSEN HUTS, ETC.

STEEL FRAMED BUILDINGS
200FT x 100FT x 16FT high unused steel framed building, north light roof, complete with purlins, cleats, gutter straps, nuts, bolts, etc. (2 available).

90FT x 70FT ditto unused, ridged type roof, clear floor span, complete with roof sheeting.
112in x 33in ditto, heavy type building, with 10-ton overhead crane gantry.
Burrill, 109, Pencilly Rd., Llandaff, Cardiff
Tel. Llandaff 95. [6764]

RECONDITIONED ex-Army huts and manufactured buildings, timber, asbestos, Nissen type, hall type, etc., all sizes and prices.—Write, call or telephone Universal Supplies (Belvedere), Ltd., Dept. 12, Crabtree Manorway, Belvedere, Kent. Tel. Erith 2948. [0120]

DEMOLITION

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE.

"WATCH IT COME DOWN"
By SYD BISHOP & SONS,
282, Baring Rd., Lee, S.E.12. Tel. Lee Green 7755.
Old Mansions bought for salvage. [0124]

INSURANCE

ARCHITECTS' Indemnity Insurance effected.—Please write for Proposal Form to E. J. SAXBY, Incorporated Insurance Broker, 37a, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex. Tel. 950. [6770]

POST-WAR REBUILDING

PORTLAND STONE MONKS PARK STONE

THE BATH & PORTLAND STONE FIRMS LTD.

Head Office:
BATH
Tel.: 3248-9

PORTLAND
Tel.: 3113

LONDON OFFICE:
Grosvenor Gardens House, S.W.1
Tel.: VICTORIA 9182-3

RIBA INTER, FINAL AND SPECIAL FINAL

Postal Courses in all or any subjects including Design and Professional Practice. Consultations arranged.

THE ELLIS SCHOOL

Principal: A. B. Waters, M.B.E., G.M. F.R.I.B.A.
1030, OLD BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.7
Phone: KEN 4477/8/9 and at Worcester

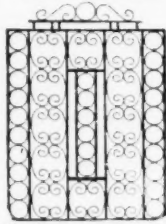
Domestic Water Heating

Basic Engineering Principles of Electric and Solid-fuel Installations.

By Ronald Grierson, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Explains the principles of the subject and gives a critical analysis of the current practice in the supply of hot water for domestic purposes. 25s. net. By post 25s. 7d.
Obtainable at all bookstalls or by post from THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1

CEMP
Ornamental
GATES

"BATH" B.2



Height 3' 5" Width 2' 11"

BROCHURE,
with illustrations
and specifications
of the 'CEMP'
range available on
request to:

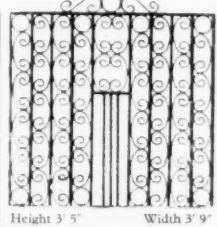
Cemp Metal Products Ltd.

407A, Brighton Road, South Croydon, SURREY
Telephone: CROYDON 0195 6

WROUGHT
IRON STYLE

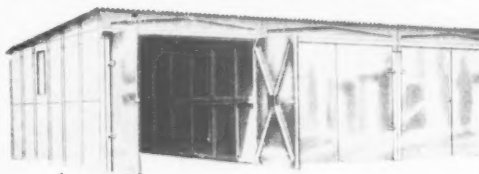
GATES
and
RAILINGS

"DORKING" D.6



Height 3' 5" Width 3' 9"

A new technique in LOCK-UP GARAGES



at half the cost of brick buildings



two



three



or more

With the present-day high cost of building materials and labour, Batley Multiple Concrete Garages offer tremendous economies. Employing the well-known Batley principle of tongued and grooved concrete units which are simply bolted together on a firm level foundation, these Garages can be erected by unskilled labour in hours instead of days. In addition to the big saving in initial cost Batley Garages require no maintenance—they last a lifetime without attention. They are completely fireproof, weatherproof, rotproof and vermin-proof. Wherever lock-up Garages are required for—Municipal Housing Estates, Hotels, Flats, Armed Services Camps, etc.—it will pay you to investigate.

at these low prices

No. of Garages	Base Size	Total Cost
2	16' 3" x 16' 4"	£125
3	24' 3" x 16' 4"	£180
6	48' 3" x 16' 4"	£345
9	72' 3" x 16' 4"	£510
12	96' 3" x 16' 4"	£675

Plus £55 per additional garage to any number required in one block

BATLEY

MULTIPLE CONCRETE GARAGES

Send for full details and brochure to

ERNEST BATLEY LTD., 66 COLLEDGE ROAD, HOLBROOKS, COVENTRY
Telephone 89245 6

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Official Notices, Tenders, Auction, Legal and Miscellaneous Appointments on page 39

Abus (Metal Industries), Ltd.	16	Dimplex, Ltd.	32	Industrial Engineering, Ltd.	26	Pickering, Ltd.	37
Adamez, Ltd.	17	Dunlop & Ranken, Ltd.	32	Kinner Shuttles	37	Pilkington Brothers, Ltd.	31
Adhead, Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd.	8	Inside Front Cover		Laing, John, & Son, Ltd.		Rice & Son, Ltd.	15
Albright & Wilson, Ltd.	18	Bona Modern Products, Ltd.	14	Land Gear Co., Ltd.	35	Ringmer Building Works, Ltd.	37
Anderson, D., & Sons	37	Edelman, J.	14	Libeco, Ltd.	35	Ronak, Ltd.	38
Armstrong Cork Co.	27	Ellis, Schaeff	40	Luxley, Ltd.	37	Semtex, Ltd.	28
Arup and Arup, Ltd.	16	Engert & Rolfe, Ltd.	35, 37	Macloed, Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	16	Siskol Machines, Ltd.	35
Ashley Brandon (Kensington)	17	Evans Lifts, Ltd.	36	Manufacturers & Distributors,		Southern Forge, Ltd.	31
Associated Liffie Press	10	Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.	36	Syndicate, Ltd., The	34	Stevens, A. & P., Ltd.	35
Atlas Stone Co., Ltd.	13	Finch, B., & Co., Ltd.	7	Maple & Co., Ltd.	12	Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	38
Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., The	40	Floor Renovations, Ltd.	36	Margolis, M.	37	Thorn, John, Ltd.	36
Batley, Ernest, Ltd.	40	Franki Compressed Pile Co., Ltd.		Marley Tile Co., Ltd.	19	Tubewrights, Ltd.	23
Bowaters Building Boards, Ltd.	40	French, Thos., & Sons, Ltd.	11	Marrat & Scott, Ltd.	34	Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd.	25
Bratt Colbran, Ltd.	8	Gardner, J., & Co., Ltd.	35	Medway Buildings & Supplies, Ltd.	20 & 21	Wadecote, Ltd.	16
Briggs, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	22	Gas Council Inside Back Cover		Midland Woodworking Co., Ltd.	5	Ward, Thos. W., Ltd.	35
British Aluminium Co., Ltd.	2	Gaskell & Chambers, Ltd.	24	Modern Electrical Contracting	10	Warry Patent Building Equipment Co., Ltd.	36
The	2	Gibson, A. L., & Co., Ltd.	37	Mures Welding Processes, Ltd.	10	Wilds Engineering & Contracting Co.	37
Cafferlati & Co., Ltd.	17	Gray, J. W., & Sons, Ltd.	36	Northern Organisation	35	Williams, John, & Sons (Cardiff), Ltd.	4
Cellon, Ltd.	37	Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd.	12	North British Rubber Co., Ltd.	4	Wimberburn, F. A., Ltd.	35
Cemp Metal Products, Ltd.	40	Holoplat, Ltd.	1	The			
College of Estate Management	38	Hope, Henry, & Sons, Ltd.	29				
Coverite (Asphalts), Ltd.	37	Hutchins, Ltd.	37				
Dennison, Kett & Co., Ltd.	35						

Printed in Great Britain for the publishers, LIPPE and SONS LTD., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, by CORNWALL PRESS LTD., Paris Garde-Stratford Street, London, S.E.1.



GAS IN THE LAUNDRY

When it comes to plans for fuel, the architect who is called upon to design premises for a laundry, whether it be a commercial or an institutional laundry, a "laundrette" or a communal laundry attached to a block of flats, needs to take gas into consideration. For gas is widely used as a source of heat in all these various premises. Typical examples of its use are for heating tumblers and drying cabinets, hand and mechanical irons, and the rollers on shirt and collar finishing machines; providing hot water for domestic type washing machines; firing standby boilers and heating boilers for heavily soiled articles in communal laundries. A considerable body of experience has been accumulated by the Gas Industry, not only of these aspects of the use of Gas, but of wider problems connected with the layout and equipment of laundries and laundry service rooms. All the available information on the subject is freely at your service through your local Gas Undertaking.



BANK PREMISES IN MAURITIUS

*for Barclays Bank
(Dominion, Colonial and
Overseas) Port Louis*

LAING

*John Laing and Son Limited
Building and Civil Engineering
Contractors, London, NW 7
Carlisle, Johannesburg and Lusaka
Established in 1848*

